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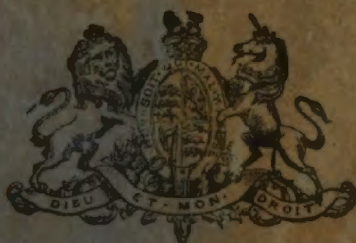
REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1920

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Police Department, No. 16R.-9,
dated the 1st September 1921.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1920.

RESOLUTION.—Crime continues to increase apace in Burma. During the last ten years the population of the Province has increased by 9 per cent. The increase in the more important forms of crime during the same period is shewn in the following table :—

	Number of cases in 1910.	Number of cases in 1920.	Increase per cent.
Cognizable crime (excluding Class VI) ...	26,570	38,592	45
Murder, attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	593	779	31
Dacoity and robbery ...	506	1,060	109
More serious forms of house-breaking ...	3,374	6,305	87
Cattle theft ...	2,840	3,782	33
Ordinary theft ...	10,796	16,091	49

The Report throws no fresh light on the much-vexed question of the causes of crime in Burma, although Mr. Chisholm is clearly disposed to emphasise one cause, namely the growing ability of the criminal to take advantage of all the loopholes in the law, which ingenuity can discover or invent, and the consequent growth of a class of professional criminals, who take part in dacoity after dacoity, and sometimes even in murder after murder, serenely confident that they will suffer no greater penalty than the temporary inconvenience of detention in an under-trial ward until they are acquitted in due form. The fact of the matter seems to be that the administration of criminal law is based in some of its aspects on conditions which have passed or are passing away, and partly on a system of law and evidence borrowed from England which requires a standard of co-operation between the police and the public to which the country has not yet grown up. The allegations that drink and gambling, hot temper, or love of adventure, are the causes which make Burma pre-eminent in certain classes of crime all contain a measure of truth, but by no means account for the whole of that pre-eminence, and in spite of the doubts of many experienced officers in Burma the Lieutenant-Governor remains of the opinion that one of the predisposing causes of crime in most of the districts in Lower Burma is the large proportion of the cultivating classes whose connection with their land is ephemeral, who pay away half their gross produce to an absentee landlord, and have no guarantee of stability in tenure or incentive to improve their land. The cultivating landlord, and the cultivating occupancy tenant in India are the two classes that steady village

communities in regard to crime. The uneven distribution of wealth which results from the absence of these affords both the temptation and the opportunity for crime, and until a solution can be found for extending greater agricultural stability to a much larger proportion of the population in the Delta districts the lament about the volume of crime in Burma will continue. So long as a large number of the cultivating classes are in a state of economic insecurity, they will find that a career of professional crime, dacoity, robbery, cattle lifting and so forth yield more excitement and profit than bare subsistence on the balance of the profits of their labour after a non-cultivating landowner or moneylender has been satisfied.

The solution of this agrarian problem presents great difficulties. It is one to which attention has from time to time been devoted, and it is hoped that with the aid of a share of the rice profits the problem may be approached in a different way, and a solution found.

2. The graph attached to the Report indicates, however, clearly that the increase in crime has been disproportionately large in the last two years of the decennium, and there can be little doubt that the great increase of prices, particularly of foodstuffs, during this period is one of the root causes. High prices *per se* do not necessarily lead to crime: rather it is the fact that while the change to a higher price-level is sudden the corresponding increase in wages and adjustment of other economic conditions is a much slower process. The increase in the cost of living has contributed to the increase in crime in two ways. Firstly, it has deepened the incentive to theft in all its branches. Secondly, it has made the police discontented with their lot and so weakened their *morale*. The Inspector-General in paragraph 5 of the Report describes the discipline in the Amherst District as lamentable and in the Tavoy District as bad. The Commissioner, Pegu Division (Mr. W. H. L. Cabell), in his review of the Police Administration of the Pegu Division refers to the fact that in Prome Town the police are reported to have been concerned in not less than three murders, while in the Pegu District as many as seventy per cent. of the officers were punished in various ways. During the year the pay of all subordinate ranks was raised as follows:—

		Old rate. <i>Per mensem.</i>	New rate. <i>Per mensem.</i>
		Rs.	
Inspectors	... { 1st grade	... 250	} Rs. 175—10—295
	... { 2nd grade	... 200	
	... { 3rd grade	... 175	
	... { 4th grade	... 150	
Sub-Inspectors	... { 1st grade	... 100	} 1st grade Rs. 125
	... { 2nd grade	... 80	
	... { 3rd grade	... 70	} 2nd grade Rs. 85—3—100
	... { 4th grade	... 60	
	... { 5th grade	... 50	} 3rd grade Rs. 60—2—80
	... { 6th grade	... 40	
Sergeants 100	Rs. 100—5—150
Head Constables	... { 1st grade	... 25	} 1st grade Rs. 40
	... { 2nd grade	... 22-8	
	... { 3rd grade	... 20	
	... { 4th grade	... 18	
Constables	... { On enlistment	... 13	} 17
	... { After three years	... 14	
	... { After ten years	... 16	
	... { After seventeen years	... 18	

It is hoped that this substantial improvement in the rates of pay may in the course of time lead to an improvement in the stamp of man now being enlisted. But the long standing need for improved accommodation, which is being met but slowly owing to lack of funds, will remain a stumbling block. As the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division (Mr. S. A. Smyth), remarks, "In many places police cottages are disgraceful and people who live in them cannot be expected to remain unaffected by such sordid surroundings."

3. These causes apart, for an improvement in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs one must look chiefly to closer co-operation—co-operation between the public and the police, co-operation between headmen of village-tracts, and co-operation between every law-abiding member of the community and his neighbours, and, last but not least, co-operation between district officers. Mr. Cabell, as quoted in paragraph 12 of the Report, lays stress on the almost complete indifference with which the people regard the suppression of crime and their tendency to suppress small pieces of circumstantial evidence in cases in which they are not directly concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with approval Mr. Stevenson's remarks, quoted in the same paragraph, regarding the efforts made by the District Superintendent of Police, Amherst, to associate the public of Moulmein Town with the work of the police, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Thaton, to enlist public support for the headman in his surveillance of criminals, and to create mutual support between groups of headmen. The Deputy Commissioner, Amherst (Mr. Farmer), reports that the District Superintendent of Police has initiated a system of ward committees in Moulmein Town in order to encourage non-officials of respectability and means to help in the regeneration or prosecution of the habitual criminals who infest the town, which system has been adopted with interest and energy, while the Deputy Commissioner, Thaton (Maung Shwe Zan Aung), claims to have created a healthy public opinion against crime in those areas, where he has been successful in starting Village Associations. The Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing (Maung Shwe Tha), holds a similar belief in the value of Village Associations in this matter, as the following extract from his note on the Police Administration of the Sagaing District will show:—

"A typical Burmese village used to be nothing but a Village Association absorbing all the inhabitants in it with unwritten laws and customs for the good of the whole community residing therein. The only remedy against the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is to give a new lease of life to this old association."

Maung Shwe Tha's idea is to strengthen public opinion against all wrong-doers by the re-establishment of these associations. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor heartily endorses the remarks made by Mr. Chisholm as to the excellent results which can be achieved by a close co-operation between the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police. The decrease of crime in the Tharrawaddy District and of serious crime in the Prome District may no doubt be ascribed in part to the close co-operation between these officers in those districts.

4. On the connection between crime and gambling there is the usual divergence of opinion. Inadequate action against gambling is one of the three causes to which Mr. S. A. Smyth ascribes the increase of crime in the Irrawaddy

Division. The Deputy Commissioner, Pegu (Major Sandeman), on the other hand, appears to think that the spirit of adventure has to find its outlet in crime, because it cannot find an outlet in a flutter on a boat-race or a pony-race. There can be no doubt that the Gambling Act, as actually enforced, does little to suppress crime. The majority of cases in which prosecutions are instituted under it are, according to most officers, who have referred to the subject, of a petty and comparatively innocuous nature. The large-scale operators go scatheless. In one district the Deputy Commissioner remarks that gambling is indulged in by all classes, and countenanced by village headmen and undoubtedly by many of the police officers. A policy of complete prohibition, which is only sporadically enforced against petty offenders, while the big offenders go scot-free, merely has the effect of inculcating in the community a disrespect for the law. It is a question whether the Gambling Act does not need drastic revision, on lines which will recognise the limits set by the realities of the situation, and which will render its uniform enforcement more practicable than it is at present.

5. There is an equal divergence of opinion on the connection of drink with crime. Apart from crimes against the person committed in a fit of drunken passion, criminals do not as a rule commit crimes because they are over-fond of liquor, but drink liquor in order to give themselves the necessary courage to commit crimes. It has also to be borne in mind that in many cases accused persons try to prove that they were drunk at the time they committed their offence, in the hope of getting off with a light sentence on that account. There is a strong trend of opinion in favour of the view expressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya (Mr. J. M. Wright, C.B.E.), that it is not the presence of the liquor shop which matters, for illicit liquor is always available if there is any lack of the licit article, but that such crime as is due to drink will be stopped not by closing liquor shops, but by the Burman either giving up drink or getting a stronger head. He remarks that in Myaungmya the Burman Youths' Temperance League is most vigorous in its efforts, which efforts deserve all encouragement, so long as the league does not allow itself to become the cat's paw of those who would use it for political purposes. The District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay (Mr. W. H. A. Webster and Mr. C. F. Grant), both refer to the fact that in that district, and especially in the Amarapura Subdivision, the temperance movement did a great deal to check crime. But, as Mr. Grant points out, if good results are to continue, the supporters of the movement must realise "that temperance work to be effective must be a never-ending effort." In the Irrawaddy Division the league's methods are said in some cases to have been forcible rather than judicious.

6. The influence of these various factors is reflected in the district figures. Henzada, where economic pressure is very severe, and agricultural conditions have been bad during the last two or three years shows the largest increase (547) in the number of cognizable cases reported, the largest increase (252) in the number of cattle-thefts, the largest increase (20) in the number of dacoities and the largest number (154) of cases of violent crime of any district in the province. Tharrawaddy, on the other hand, largely as the result no doubt of Colonel Nethersole's work in improving the *morale* of the village headmen and establishing close co-operation both among the headmen themselves and between the

headman and his ten-house *gaungs*, and partly as the result of close co-operation between the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. A. R. Morris) and the District Superintendent of Police (Maung Min Din, K.S.M., A.T.M.), and the great detective abilities of the Subdivisional Police Officer, Zigôn (Maung E Thwe, K.S.M., A.T.M.), shews a decrease of 690 in the number of true cognizable cases reported, a decrease of 26 in the number of violent crimes, and a satisfactory percentage of convictions.

7. The maps attached to the Report, which shew the amount of serious crime per 10,000 of the population for each district, require to be studied with some caution, because the figures of population on which they are based are those of the 1911 Census. Thus the population of the Tavoy District which, according to these maps, is the most criminal district in Burma, has increased during the last 10 years by nearly 16 per cent., while that of the Mergui District which occupies the next most prominent place has increased by over 22 per cent. Even if these increases are taken into account, the prominence of the Tavoy and Mergui Districts, cut off as they are from the rest of Burma, and lacking railways and other good means of communication which facilitate the operations of the professional criminal, is a matter for surprise. The case of Tavoy the Commissioner (Mr. H. L. Stevenson) ascribes to the violent change which has taken place in its economic conditions, so that "within the space of a few years the new order has jostled out the old": there is also a lack of suitable material in the population for the making of a good police-force. Similar causes have operated in the Mergui District, where also the strength of the force is inadequate to the distances which have to be covered. The comparative immunity from crime of all the districts in the northern part of the province is without doubt due to simpler economic conditions, and the fact that agriculture in those parts has not yet become industrialised. In the case of Akyab and Kyaukpyu, the immunity may be due to the law-abiding character of the population of those districts.

8. While the steep curve upwards taken by theft and robbery during the past ten years, as shewn in the graph, may be ascribed to economic conditions, this cause hardly operates in the case of murders, which have increased to 623 from 488 in 1918 and 583 in 1919. The increase in the number of true cases of murder coupled with the decrease in the number of cases convicted (in 1910 the percentage was 35, in 1911, 33, by 1919 it had fallen to 23, and in 1920 it was 25) appears to suggest that cold-blooded murder is on the increase, for the murderer who plans his crime beforehand can also plan his escape from the consequences. This is borne out by the instances quoted in paragraph 16 of the Report, the two cases of boys kidnapped for ransom and then murdered almost without rhyme or reason, the absolutely wanton and senseless murder of a harmless Indian coolie on the railway platform in the Prome District, and the cold-blooded murder of a cattle-herd in the Henzada District. The growing disregard for human life is no doubt accentuated by the knowledge that it is becoming yearly more easy for the murderer to evade the consequences of his act. The figures for dacoity are equally serious. There were 294 true cases as against 104 in 1910; here again the increase, disproportionately large in the last two years, is no doubt partly due to economic causes. Some good work was done during the year in breaking up dacoit gangs,

particularly in the Prome, Thayetmyo, Bassein, Thatôn and Tavoy Districts. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to pay tribute to the services of Maung Po Saung, A.T.M., Subdivisional Police Officer, Paungdè ; Maung Po Yin, Subdivisional Police Officer, Prome ; Inspector Maung Po Ket of the Bassein District and Sub-Inspector Maung Kyaw Han of the Thayetmyo District. Dacoity is hydra-headed in Burma : all the same, the very creditable efforts to deal with dacoit gangs, which are described in paragraph 16 of the Report, should have left their mark. Cattle-thefts reached a very high figure, owing to general economic causes and in the Irrawaddy Division, at any rate, owing to the value of cattle having been greatly enhanced on account of the reduction of stock due to cattle disease. The increase is not so great, however, as in other forms of serious crime, and one reason for this is apparently that, owing to the rise in the price of cattle, the owner of a stolen bullock prefers to pay ransom to the thieves rather than to report the theft to the police. This form of blackmail is on the increase, and it is satisfactory that in at least one district a society of cattle owners has been formed for the purpose of resisting it.

9. Detection continued to be comparatively satisfactory. The percentage of cases of serious crime which ended in conviction was 52 for the whole province ; and the officers of the Myaungmya and Prome Districts are to be congratulated on the fact that, although these are both districts in which crime was heavy, they shewed the best percentages of convictions. Mr. S. A. Smyth comments on the deterioration in detective work in the Henzada District which he ascribes chiefly to the failure of Circle Inspectors to exercise proper supervision and guidance. It is unfortunate that the more serious the form of crime is, the lower is the percentage of conviction. Out of 1,940 cases of violent crime dealt with by the police only 36 per cent., out of 293 cases of dacoity and preparation for dacoity only 35 per cent., and out of 621 cases of murder only 25 per cent. ended in conviction. It is a little disquieting to reflect that, as the Inspector-General remarks, three out of every four murders remain undetected. The high standard of evidence required by the Courts is referred to by many officers as a reason for these unsatisfactory results. And it would seem that the more serious the crime, the less satisfactory the evidence that is forthcoming. The figures in Statement A, Part II, clearly point to this conclusion. Thus of 12,427 persons put on their trial for ordinary theft, 8,502 or 68 per cent. were convicted, but of 674 persons put on their trial for dacoity and 618 put on their trial for murder only 279 or 41 per cent. and 216 or 35 per cent. respectively were convicted.

10. The number of prosecutions under the preventive sections shewed a marked increase. In part this was due to action being vigorously taken against members of gangs of criminals notified under the Criminal Tribes Act, and in part to a growing use of that valuable new enactment, the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. The latter Act was enforced with particular vigour in the Prome District, where the Superintendent (Mr. B. C. Rake) reports that it has had a wonderful effect, which he hopes and thinks will not be merely superficial, and in the Thatôn District where the Superintendent (Mr. A. Dunbar) ascribes to it the reduction of crime in the district during the latter part of the year, and points

out that it offers a much better chance of effecting a real reform of the criminal than section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code ever offered. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see an extended use of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act in preference to section 110 in all criminal districts in Burma. As Mr. Rake points out, the Act, if properly used, should make surveillance automatic, so far as the criminals against whom it is enforced are concerned. But it will not lessen the need for vigilance in the surveillance of those criminals, who, to use Mr. Chisholm's words "are clever enough to evade the limelight while organising the commission of crime on a larger scale," and the supervision of this surveillance remains one of the most important of a Superintendent's duties.

There is no doubt that a lot of work still requires to be done in the judicious weeding out of the great quantity of names still retained in the surveillance registers. Until this is done, it will be impossible for the police properly to look after all the criminals on their registers.

11. The Finger-Print Bureau continued to do excellent work during the year. The number of prints now on record has reached the enormous figure of 203,359. In 1,828 cases the prints led to the discovery of previous convictions. There is still considerable room for improvement in the manner in which these prints are taken; and it is very unsatisfactory that the districts which sent the largest proportion of faulty impressions should have been districts where crime is light, such as the Arakan Hill Tracts, Upper Chindwin, Katha, Myitkyina and Bhamo. The Criminal Investigation Department, as a whole, worked extremely hard and Mr. Chisholm's reports on the history of all the members of the different criminal gangs, which were notified during the year, were a monument of patient investigation, which should bear valuable fruit in the years to come.

12. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police increased to 16,852 during the year. Considerable concessions were granted to the force on account of the increased cost of living. The more important of these increases were as follows :—

(a) The reduction of the cost of the concession ration to Indian ranks to Rs. 4 and the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 4 to meet this charge.

(b) The issue of a rice and salt ration to non-Indian ranks at a concession rate of Rs. 1-8-0 *per mensem*.

(c) The free issue of all replacements of kit necessitated by fair wear and tear.

(d) The abolition of the Mounted Infantry allowance of Rs. 10 *per mensem* from which *sowars* had to meet all expenditure incurred in feeding and tending their ponies. Government now bears all feeding charges, and the *sowar* gets a mounted allowance of Rs. 3 *per mensem* and a grass allowance of Rs. 3 if he brings in the daily allowance of grass.

The pay of all followers has been improved and standardised, and followers are allowed to draw local allowances when serving in localities where other Government servants receive such allowances. Since the close of the year the pay of armourers and salutries has been improved.

13. During the financial year 1920-21, although these concessions only had effect from the 1st August 1920, the cost of the Military Police increased from Rs. 73,27,556 in the previous year to Rs. 80,93,678, and the present year is bound

to show a large increase on this latter figure. Even though under the recent financial settlement the Government of India make a contribution of Rs. 45,74,000 which the Local Government is in hopes of seeing increased by another Rs. 16,13,000, it is clear that the cost of the Military Police is a very heavy burden on provincial revenues, and a searching enquiry has been instituted as to the possibility of effecting a substantial reduction.

14. The conduct of the force as evidenced by desertions and punishments fell below the usual standard. This is no doubt due partly to the large number of the older officers and men who were transferred to the pension establishment, or who are still serving in the Indian Army, and partly to the shortage of British officers. There are many indications that the discipline of the force requires tuning up. The health of the force shows a remarkable improvement; the average percentage of admissions to hospital to average strength having fallen from 164.28 in the preceding year to 95.55. Sanction has been given to the free issue of mosquito curtains to all ranks, which it is hoped will tend to lessen casualties due to malaria. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the unremitting efforts of (Dr. Y. Subrahmanyam, Civil Surgeon, Upper Chindwin District, to improve the health of the Chindwin Battalion.

15. In addition to the performance of their normal duties, the Military Police supplied a patrol on the frontier of the Northern Shan States which successfully repelled an attack by the outlaw Eingda, a column which patrolled East Manglun and kept the Was from raiding that State, a number of escorts which accompanied Civil Officers in the pacification of the Lawhtu country in the Chin Hills, and on visits to the unadministered territory which lies between Burma and Assam and special patrols in the Kyaukse and Thaton Districts. The services rendered by the Military Police during the war have received further recognition during and since the close of the year by the grant of honorary King's Commissions to the following eight officers:—

Subadar-Major Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*.

Subadar Uchab Singh.

Rissaldar-Major Farman Ali Khan, M.C., I.D.S.M.

Sardar Bahadur Naib-Commandant Kishen Singh.

Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Lehna Singh.

Subadar-Major Kulman Bhaju.

Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Parbal Singh Thapa, *Bahadur*.

Subadar-Major Bhagbir Yakka, *Bahadur*.

The Lieutenant-Governor tenders his warmest congratulations to these officers.

16. Mr. Shuttleworth was Inspector-General of Police during the year and administered the department with indefatigable industry. He was most ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee and Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Chisholm has brought to notice the names of a large number of officers both of the Civil and of the Military Police for good service rendered during the year; the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to each and all of them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

F. LEWISOHN,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

CIVIL POLICE

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, C.I.E., held charge during the year under report. The revision of the District Police Establishments of Hanthawaddy, Insein, Pegu, Bassein, Henzada, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Toungoo, Thatôn and Amherst was sanctioned by the Local Government. The revised sanctioned strength of the Thatôn District is not included in the attached Statement D as the revision was not brought into force till the 31st December 1920. Minor alterations were made in the sanctioned strength of several other districts owing to the introduction of Motor Prison Vans, the establishment of new police-stations and the formation of Detective Staffs, etc. The nett result was an increase of 108 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 819 Head Constables and a decrease of one Inspector of Police and 580 Constables. The revisions were based on the principle of substituting Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors for a number of Constables as pointed out last year.

During the year under report sanction was accorded by the Secretary of State for India to the permanent retention of the post of Additional Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, and a "feeder" appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, entailing a decrease of one Deputy Superintendent of Police. Consequent on the abolition of the Ruby Mines District as an independent charge and the creation of a subdivision in lieu thereof the Government of India sanctioned the reduction of one appointment of District Superintendent of Police and one Assistant Superintendent of Police and an increase of two appointments of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

2. The total cost of the force payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues for the year 1920-21, as reported by the Accountant-General, Burma, in his Preliminary Statement for March 1921, was Rs. 89,09,360, as compared with Rs. 69,60,719, during the preceding year. The large increase of Rs. 19,48,641 in the year under report is mainly due to the general reorganization of the pay of the police-force, which alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 11,88,887. The pay of Clerical and other Establishments was raised with effect from the 1st March 1920, and the revised scale of pay sanctioned for the Burma Police Service (Deputy Superintendents of Police) was brought into effect from the 30th October 1919. In addition to the above there was also a large increase in the expenditure under the following heads:—

(1) *Travelling allowance, Rs. 1,75,999.*—This increase is more apparent than real as the cost of Railway and Steamer Passage Warrants was debited to the head of Travelling Allowance on and after the 1st April 1920. The real increase is approximately Rs. 53,000, and is due to the higher rates of travelling allowance admissible to the police-force after the revision of their pay and to the grant of actual expenses to Constables and their families for journeys on transfer within districts.

(2) *House rent and other Allowances*, Rs. 1,33,623, due to the temporary allowances sanctioned in Local Government Financial Department Notification No. 121, dated the 6th October 1919, being continued throughout the year.

(3) *Contract Contingencies*, Rs. 58,972, due to the introduction of motor prison vans in eight of the principal districts of the province.

(4) *Clothing and Arms and Accoutrements*, Rs. 74,945, due to the high prices of cotton materials, leather goods, etc.

The cost of police paid for from other than Imperial and Provincial Revenues was Rs. 1,16,213 in 1920-21, against Rs. 1,74,244 in 1919-20. The decrease of Rs. 58,031 is accounted for by the fact that the Special Police Force in the Yenangyaung Oil Fields was not up to the sanctioned strength.

The cost of the additional police employed under section 15, Act V of 1861, decreased from Rs. 1,50,988 in 1919-20 to Rs. 1,33,875 in 1920-21. The decrease is principally due to the abolition of the punitive police in the Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts.

Statement
D.

3. The revision of the police-force in several districts entailed certain changes in the number of police-stations and outposts in the Province. The result of the alterations was a nett increase of sixteen police-stations and a decrease of eight outposts.

Distribution of police-force and alteration in police-stations and outposts.

Statements
D and E.

4. At the close of the year one District Superintendent of Police, three Assistant Superintendents of Police, one officiating Deputy Superintendent and four Inspectors were still on deputation to the Army or employed with the Military Police in Burma. The number of officers who returned to the Department from Military employ was ten.

Sanctioned and actual strength and health of force.

The sanctioned strength of the force excluding gazetted officers was 1,542 officers and 14,343 men. The actual strength at the end of the year was 1,465 officers and 13,458 men as shown in Statement E. There remained a marked shortage of 77 in the number of officers, which is due to inadequate recruiting of Sub-Inspectors at the Provincial Police Training School to meet the increase in investigating staffs of many districts in Lower Burma sanctioned in the recent reorganization. Steps have been taken to remedy this and 120 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police are being recruited during the present year. In Henzada there were 17 vacancies for Sub-Inspectors and in Toungoo the shortage amounted to twelve.

The shortage of Constables was reduced from 1,107 in 1919 to 885 in 1920. The pay of the men was substantially increased during the year: the minimum pay of a Constable being raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 17 rising by increments to Rs. 23. The pay of Head Constables was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 in the first grade and an extra grade on Rs. 25 was sanctioned. The pay of Sub-Inspectors was revised, the highest grade receiving Rs. 125 and the lowest Rs. 60. The cadre of Inspectors was also revised and placed on a time-scale rising by increments from Rs. 175—10—295. The European Sergeants were placed on an incremental scale rising from Rs. 100—5—150.

As sanction to the above increases was not received until the end of August the effect on recruiting was not fully apparent at the end of the year. All officers report however that recruits are much more easy to obtain and the main reason that the force was not at full strength at the end of the year is that Superintendents are insisting on the enlistment of picked men and are refusing to accept undesirable candidates as they were forced to do in former years. In Mergui, however, where the wages for local unskilled labour are very high it is still impossible to obtain recruits. In Mandalay, too, recruiting was very difficult and the force was 121 under strength at the end of the year. With the above exceptions I anticipate that there will be no difficulty in keeping the force up to full strength in future.

The number of men who left the force during the year decreased by 193 the figure being 2,495 in 1920 as against 2,685 in 1919. This fall is accounted for mainly by a reduction in the number of Deaths—64, Resignations—96, Retirements on pension or gratuity—112. The number of discharges rose by 87.

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-six men were enlisted during the year or 440 more than in 1919. The number of men with long service, *i.e.* with 17 years and over, fell from 1,097 to 1,016.

The health of the force showed a continued improvement, the percentage of admissions to hospital being 29 as compared with 32 in the previous year. The number of deaths as mentioned above fell from 274 to 210.

I am somewhat sceptical of the accuracy of the returns showing the number of admissions to hospitals and I trust that Superintendents will see that these are carefully checked. The health of the police in Henzada appears to have suffered during the year and there was a substantial increase in the number of venereal cases.

A number of cases of venereal disease were successfully treated with "Kharsivan" and no reports have been made that this concession is resulting in an increase in the number of men who contract syphilis. The Indian Constable is much more willing to undergo treatment in hospitals than the Burman. In Amherst out of 195 admissions to hospital 134 cases were Indians and only 61 were Burmans. Medicine chests are supplied to all stations where there is no hospital, but to quote the Superintendent, Prome, "Really all that is necessary to be supplied is a quantity of quinine. Burmese *Sayas* supply all the other medicines and Christian science or faith does the rest."

The most effective means of improving the health of the force is by providing good and substantial quarters for each man, which however must of necessity be a slow process.

5. The statistics of punishments awarded to the force will be found in **Statement E.**

Punishments and Rewards,

number of dismissals or removals was 18 officers and 465 men, an increase of 5 officers and a decrease of 8 men in comparison with the figures for 1919. Other departmental punishments increased by 33 to officers and 19 to men. The conduct of the officers shows a pronounced deterioration. This is especially marked in Pegu, Henzada and Amherst. In the latter district the Superintendent reports that the Town Police had lost the confidence and incurred the hatred of the public. So acute did the position become that it was found necessary to hold a public meeting at which a large number of the elders of the town were present and preferred charges of dishonesty and discourtesy against the police. An enquiry was held into these charges which were found in the majority of instances to be correct. Special steps were then taken to restore the public confidence. This matter will receive my special attention. The state of discipline in Amherst District throughout the year appears to have been lamentable and in Tavoy also it was bad.

The attention of the Deputy Inspectors-General will be drawn to this state of affairs which can no longer be tolerated. The force is now well paid and unprofitable and dishonest officers must be ruthlessly weeded out. The conduct of the superior grades naturally reacts on the lower ranks and it is essential that discipline be more strictly maintained in future.

The number of special promotions for good work rose from 31 to 42 while other rewards were granted more generously. The total number of awards was 3,459 of which 2,022 were granted departmentally and 1,437 by Courts. The percentage of all rewards to the actual strength of the force was 25.

Twenty-two cases of misconduct were proved against the police during the year. These include (a) 7 cases of extortion in which 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 5 Head Constables and 6 Constables were convicted. They were all removed or dismissed the service; (b) 9 cases of wrongful behaviour involving 1 Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 6 Constables. (c) 6 cases of ill-treatment of accused and other persons. In connection with these 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables were suitably punished.

The following Police Officers were awarded the King's Police Medal during the year:—

- (1) Mr. J. L. Ommanney, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
- (2) Mr. R. G. B. Lawson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(3) Mr. F. H. Fearnley Whittingstall, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(4) Khiwan Khan, Head Constable (Yamethin District).

6. The following firearms were in the possession of the Civil Police during the year :—

Armament.

Martini Henry Carbines (Rifled)	...	...	163
Martini Henry Carbines (Smooth bores)	...	...	3,465
Revolvers	...	...	1,126

Owing to the abolition of the Ruby Mines District during the year and its absorption partly in the Katha District and partly in the Northern Shan States, 54 carbines and 12 revolvers were transferred to the Katha District and 9 carbines and 3 revolvers were transferred to the Northern Shan States. The increase in the number of carbines is due to the re-issue of 40 of those weapons to the Provincial Police Training School at Mandalay owing to the increase in the number of Cadets in 1920, and to the omission of two arms issued to the School from the Statement for last year. These carbines were withdrawn from the School in 1916 and kept as a reserve in the Rangoon Arsenal.

7. *Pegu*.—The society increased its membership and capital from 236 and Rs. 7,353 in 1919 to 252 and Rs. 8,709 at the end of the year and is in a flourishing condition. The coffee-shop run in connection with the Co-operative

Society has served a useful purpose and is appreciated by men at Headquarters, but is not patronized by the men in the district.

Prome.—The Police Co-operative Stores have done useful work in lending money. I regret to note that the Registrar proposes to liquidate the society and trust that it will not be found necessary.

Bassein.—A coffee-shop has been started here and is appreciated by the men.

Thayetmyo.—A Police-co-operative credit store was opened on the 1st November 1920 with a capital of Rs 1,200, and the monthly sales now average Rs. 2,000.

Mandalay.—A District Police Co-operative Credit Society has recently been started, which is proving exceedingly popular among all ranks.

No mention is made in the reports of the institutions in Salween, Pakōkku and Magwe and I hope that the present Superintendents will not allow them to disappear. I regard the establishment of Co-operative Societies and coffee-shops as one of the most effective methods of obtaining recruits for the force and keeping the men contented, and I hope that in a few years every district will be able to boast of its own Co-operative Society.

8. Major R. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., I.A., held charge of the Provincial Police Training School in addition to his duties as District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, up to the 14th

February 1921, when he was relieved by Mr. W. H. A. Webster, who was also placed in dual charge of the Mandalay District and the Training School, as no separate officer was available.

As the number of Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police at the School was increased it was found necessary to appoint an Assistant Principal and Maung On Gyaw, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was posted to the School in that capacity.

No Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police were posted to the School for training, but four Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police were posted to the Headquarters of the Mandalay District. They were permitted to live in the Police mess and availed themselves of the services of the Hindustani Munshi attached to the School.

Ninety-three Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police and 4 Excise Cadets were posted to the School for training during the year. Three Cadet Sub-Inspectors

resigned; one was appointed to be a Myoðk and was transferred in July. Three Cadets were discharged, one for misconduct and two on the ground that they were unlikely to become efficient Police officers. In January 1921 two Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police were transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department before completing the course of instruction. Eighty-three Cadets appeared for the Final Examination and 82 passed. Four appointments as Inspector of Police were made from among the Cadets. The usual examination was held in "First Aid to the Injured" and all the Cadets passed with one exception. All the Cadets were trained in Burmese shorthand and all passed the final test of 120 words per minute, which is extremely creditable to themselves and their instructors.

The health of the students was not good. One died of heart failure and the number of admissions to hospital rose from 18 to 64, the percentage of admission being 96 as against 36 in 1919. Seven Cadets were treated for venereal disease as against one in the previous year. The conduct of the school also displays a marked deterioration. There were 20 major punishments as compared with 1 during the previous session.

The school did well in sports, winning the DesVoeux Football Challenge Shield and reaching the Final in the Native Army and Police Cup in Mandalay. Two boxing tournaments were held and were successful.

Buildings.—Extensions are being made to the Instructors' houses, and electric lights and fans are being installed in the quarters. Much inconvenience was caused during the year by the partial failure of the water-supply and action has since been taken to remedy matters.

District Training.—There were 13,071 literate subordinate officers and men in the force as compared with 12,408 in 1919.

Training of Recruits.—Two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine recruits were posted to the various district training depôts for the usual course of training, 1,766 were presented for examination and 1,674 men qualified.

There were 491 casualties before the completion of the course and twelve failures, all of whom were discharged.

The popularity or otherwise of the depôt depends almost entirely on the amount of interest taken in it by the Superintendent and his assistant. One Superintendent writes:—

"The duration of and the smallness of classes, the Burman's dread of making a fool of himself—the uniform which does not fit—the inability of the majority of Instructors to make the course interesting—the lack of games and finally the dread of being posted to a bad or "Punishment" station, are in my opinion the main causes of the unpopularity of Training Depôts and also a great deterrent to enlistment."

This Superintendent does not apparently realise that it is his urgent duty to remedy the drawbacks which he has described.

The conduct of the men and the discipline maintained in district depôts has been good.

Revolver Course.—One thousand two hundred and thirty-one subordinate police officers underwent the annual revolver course and the figure of merit obtained was 54 as compared with 62 in 1919. Ten per cent. of the officers did not complete the course.

Revolver Shooting Clubs should not be allowed to disappear and officers should be encouraged to hold competitions whenever possible. The inter-district Revolver Shooting Competition held at Mandalay was won by Sub-Inspector of Police C. Sampson, of the Hanthawaddy District.

Musketry.—Nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine trained Constables and one thousand two hundred and five recruits were put through the annual course of musketry and the figure of merit obtained was 53. Fourteen per cent. of the force did not undergo the course for various reasons.

First Aid to the Injured.—During 1919 revised rules for the instruction of Constables and Head Constables in First Aid were drawn up to ensure the thorough training of such men as were selected to undergo instruction. The numbers of men to be trained were reduced and the training was to be more systematic. Unfortunately, in Akyab, Insein, Myaungmya and Meiktila, little attention was paid to the rules, which were apparently altogether disregarded in Insein and Myaungmya. In the latter district, out of 15 men who attended lectures, only five appeared for examination and only three qualified. In Hanthawaddy training

was carefully supervised with excellent results. The Superintendents, Pegu, Bassein, Amherst and Mandalay, seem to have devoted some attention to this matter and the results are satisfactory.

Eighteen classes were held and 270 officers and men attended lectures. Only 205 appeared for the examination, of whom 159 were successful. Classes were held in 15 districts.

Drill.—As reported in previous years the Civil Police in Mandalay do not drill with the Military Police as their respective lines are too far apart to permit this. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, writes :

"It has been my aim to maintain the high standard in drill set by my predecessors and at the weekly general parades which are attended by all available officers and men in Mandalay Town and by the Cadets of the Provincial Police Training School, Platoon, Company and even Battalion movements are carried out."

In most districts the Civil Police were drilled with the Military Police as far as possible at headquarters and at out-stations.

Sport.—The usual Provincial football competition was held for district and other police teams. The final in the competition was played in Rangoon between the Provincial Police Training School and Pegu District and resulted in the former winning the DesVoeux Challenge Shield. A representative police football team was also entered for the Walter Locke Competition and succeeded in reaching the Final Round but was defeated by the King's Own Lancaster Regiment after playing a drawn game.

Statement
F.

9. Statement F which is submitted quinquennially is attached to this Report. It was last submitted with the Report for the year 1915. The figures do not call for comment.

10. The grant sanctioned for expenditure under "Petty Construction and Repairs" during the year was Rs. 1,02,000. This amount was expended on repairs to the existing cottages, improvements and constructing temporary ones.

During the year 1920-21 Rs. 8,02,237 was provided in the Public Works Department Budget. Of this amount Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted for funding new police works and the following projects were provided with funds :—

(1) Cost of acquiring land for the construction of an office for the District Superintendent of Police, Yamèthin, Rs. 1,723.

(2) Constructing a barrack and quarters for the Chief Instructor and men in the Training Depôt Lines at Pakòkku, Rs. 10,544.

(3) Constructing cottages for Head Constables and Constables at Lugaung-gyun, Myaungmya, Rs. 17,290.

(4) Special repairs to barracks at No. 4 Police-station, Moulmein, Rs. 1,217.

(5) Constructing cottages for the Civil Police at the old and new Nawin and Sandaw Police-stations, Prome, Rs. 11,900.

(6) Extending the police-station building at Wakòma, Myaungmya District, Rs. 1,685.

(7) Constructing Civil Police cottages at Kyònmange and removing the police-station building from Kyunpyatthat to Kyònmange, Myaungmya, Rs. 10,000.

(8) Constructing quarters for the Circle Inspector of Police at Gwa, Sandoway, Rs. 5,000.

(9) Providing ceiling to the Police cottages at Danubyu, Ma-ubin District, Rs. 6,929.

(10) Constructing cottages for the Civil Police at Sinzeik, Pegu District, Rs. 6,000.

(11) Constructing a non-defensible police-station building at Myodwin, Pakòkku District, Rs. 6,000.

(12) Constructing Civil Police cottages at—

				Rs.
Pegu West Police-station	...	...	...	5,000
Waw Police-station	...	...	...	5,000
Kawa Police-station	...	...	...	5,000
Thanatpin Police-station	...	...	...	5,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>20,000</u>

(13) Constructing Civil Police cottages at Thègôn, Prome District, Rs. 4,000.

The following projects are reported to have been completed by the Public Works Department during the year:—

(1) Dismantling the quarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kindat and re-building them at Mawlaik in the Upper Chindwin District, Rs. 8,577.

(2) Constructing cottages for the Civil Police at Minzichaung, Akyab District, Rs. 8,954.

(3) Constructing cottages for the Civil Police at Narigan, Akyab District, Rs. 11,673.

A number of other works were in hand and were nearing completion at the close of the year.

The housing of the police-force is still a most urgent question. It is true that some progress has been made in this direction of recent years, but only a very small fraction of the necessary accommodation has been provided. In the Pegu District only 44 per cent. of the sanctioned strength is provided with accommodation of any description. The remainder is housed in hired quarters scattered in the various towns and villages. It is unnecessary to point out that under these circumstances it is impossible to maintain discipline. In Toungoo matters are almost as bad. Large sums are expended yearly in paying house rent on account of all ranks up to and including Inspectors. In 1920 the actual amount was Rs. 82,471.

11. During the year none of the districts in the Arakan, Sagaing and Meiktila Divisions were inspected by Mr. Shuttleworth who toured in Moulmein, Thatôn, Pegu, Mandalay, Lashio, Namtu and Thayetmyo, and also inspected the Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Eastern Range, carried out inspections in the Hanthawaddy, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Thatôn, Amherst, and Tavoy Districts.

In the Western Range, owing to the restoration of the steamer service on the Arakan Coast, Mr. S. Jennings was enabled to make inspections in the Arakan Division, and he also inspected almost every other district in the remaining divisions in his Range.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, inspected many offices of District Superintendents of Police, police-stations, training depôts and outposts in his Range, and he also inspected the Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, inspected the Railway Police Office, 15 District Police Offices, seven Railway police-stations and 19 District police-stations and one outpost during the year of report. He visited the jails at Ma-ubin and Myanaung and the sub-jail at Tharrawaddy.

The majority of District Superintendents of Police carried out inspections of their offices, training depôts and police-stations thoroughly. A few police-stations and outposts were left uninspected on account of changes in personnel or ill-health.

In Henzada three police-stations remained uninspected. This was due to a heavy crop of crime and changes among officers. The District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, complains of the difficulties of communications, and he mentions a journey of eight days and nine nights spent in travelling to and from Lenya Police-station. A motor launch has since been provided for this district. The District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, again found it difficult to perform an adequate number of inspections as he was also in charge of the Provincial Police Training School and was tied down to Headquarters. The District Superintendent of Police, Upper Chindwin, did not inspect five police-stations. He explains that this was due mainly to illness on account of malarial fever and also to lack of transport facilities. The distances in this district are enormous.

Most officers spent over half the year on tour. The largest number of days spent by District Superintendents of Police on tour was 250 in Tharrawaddy, 294 each in Prome and Minbu and 341 in Katha. Touring by the District Superintendent of Police, Myitkyina, was most inadequate, only 80 days having been spent away from Headquarters.

While it is essential that this branch of police work should not be neglected, care should be taken that too much time is not wasted by subordinate officers in writing diffuse and unnecessary notes. Mr. Merrikin has realised this and he writes as follows:—

"From the inspections I have made it is obvious to me that officers as a general rule are inclined to spend far too much time inside their police-stations, and that too much importance is attached to purely clerical work, and too little to the importance of getting first hand knowledge of what is going on out in the district. The first and the most important duty of the police is the prevention of crime and this cannot be achieved by the writing up of registers and reports. Officers must get out and get to know, not only the criminals, but respectable citizens residing in every village, so that they will be in a position to get early and reliable information of what is going on. If this is done the second main duty of the Police, the detection of crime, will follow easily. Then remains the essential, but least important of the duties of the Station Officer, the correct recording of what has been achieved in the registers prescribed for that purpose.

In this district, and particularly in the Pegu Subdivision, for Maung Gale, the Subdivisional Police Officer, Nyaunglèbin, has succeeded in instilling more energy into his subordinates, exactly the reverse process is in vogue. Of active measures taken to suppress crime there is little sign, detection by the police is a rarity and the police are left with their registers and, having no practical facts to record there, are reduced to drawing on their imaginations, with the result that the majority of what is recorded in the registers and files is not worth the paper it is written on. The fault is not entirely that of the subordinate ranks. I think that Inspecting Officers, in their anxiety to see that the ever-changing orders regarding the correct upkeep of registers and files are properly observed, have over-emphasized the importance of this clerical work, and subordinate officers have now got it into their heads that if they can show an Inspecting Officer a lot of neatly and correctly written Registers, nothing else need be worried about."

The Superintendent, Thatôn, is I think following the right line. He writes:—

"I have instructed Subdivisional Police Officers to make shorter inspections and hold them frequently, for this maintains the discipline and smartness of the men at a higher level."

At present there is a tendency for subordinate Inspecting Officers to write notes of prodigious length in the Inspection Registers the result being that very little action is taken on them by the Station Officers. I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, who remarks:—

"Informal and unexpected visits when one particular matter at a time is tackled and gone into thoroughly and clear and concise notes containing definite instructions are written are far more effective."

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

12. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in their reviews have contributed some most instructive and interesting comments on the causes of crime and I cannot do better

Conditions of the year—Causes of crime and success or failure of Police Work.

than reproduce the following extracts:—

1.(a) Mr. Cabell, Commissioner, Pegu Division, writes:—

"Causes of crime.—There is no doubt that one of the main causes of crime is the very considerable chance that the criminal has of getting off scot-free. The percentage of convictions especially in the more serious forms of crime is exceedingly poor. The present position of things seems to be somewhat as follows:—

The instinct of community self-protection is very little developed amongst Burmans, especially in Lower Burma, that is to say, that though a person injured by a crime is anxious enough to obtain the punishment of the criminal and the restoration of his property, the remainder of his community as a rule view these two objects with what amounts to almost complete indifference. It is not a pleasant duty to dogmatize about the failings of other people, but I fear that the distinguishing characteristic of the average agricultural population of Lower Burma is short-sighted selfishness. The average villager has not yet realised and it will be generations before he realises that it is very much to his interest to obtain the conviction and removal from his community of the criminal. To this obvious truth he is at present almost completely blind. It is all very well to say that the enormous percentage of undetected murders is due to bad police work. That is an obvious truism, but it must be understood in a very restricted sense. A murderer does not, as a rule, commit his crime in full public view: but the village community must, as a rule, have pretty accurate knowledge as to motives which exist for the crime, and strong suspicion as to who committed it. It is only with the aid of small links of circumstantial evidence that the police can obtain a conviction, and it is exactly these small pieces of circumstantial evidence that persons who are not immediate relatives of the murdered man suppress. If they do not feel an active dislike to getting a criminal brought to justice they view the matter with almost complete indifference. As already stated the instinct of self-protection for the community is always completely wanting in the village community of Lower Burma. Apart from that there are many cases in which a village community seems to be very readily terrorized by a few, not very desperate, criminals, who impose their will upon it with surprising facility.

Public spirit sufficient to take a strong stand against criminality seems entirely wanting. Drink is constantly referred to as a cause of crime, though officers have very different opinions about its effects. There is no doubt, however, that the figures given of cases in which drink is said to have been a strong contributing cause are totally incorrect. The District officers of Prome and Tharrawaddy are strong believers in drink as a contributing cause to crime. The system of restricting retail sale and possession of liquor to one bottle has been tried in Prome and the local officers are anxious to extend it to Tharrawaddy. Temperance societies have done a good deal to restrict drinking and have certainly hampered sales both in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy. It is said that their activities have encouraged illicit manufacture in Pegu. Unfortunately I fancy that the persons whose drinking is restricted by the activities of these societies do not, as a rule, belong to the class from which criminals are drawn and I should doubt whether the activities of the societies have had any effect in reducing crime. They may, however, have some effect in the future. Personally I doubt very much whether the closing of all liquor shops in Burma would have much effect in reducing crime. I have already said that the figures regarding crime induced by drink are unreliable. One obvious omission is the case of a man who has formed an expensive habit of drinking and has to commit theft to find the money to purchase liquor. Gambling is also from time to time referred to as a strong incentive to crime, but I entirely agree with the remarks of one Superintendent who refers to the innocuous character of the gambling for which the vast majority of people are convicted. These prosecutions do little harm or good: but as long as the law exists in its present form, presumably prosecutions must go on. They do little to put a stop to gambling. It is a noteworthy fact that the percentage of habitual criminals who are convicted is very high in Burma. Mr. Merrikin mentions the percentage for one year to be as high as 35 per cent. and the Jail Commission's tables shewed that the percentage of habituales in jails in Burma was as high as 31 per cent. This is a very much higher percentage than in any Province in India and seems to show that the number of persons who habitually earn their livelihood by some form of crime is disproportionately large."

Major Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, writes:—

"I do not agree with the District Superintendent of Police that 'crime like the *Bedabén* has come to Burma to stay.' The Burman, with the exception of a few scattered families of hereditary criminals, is not criminal by nature and of the large volume of crime in this district, a large percentage is committed by idlers and restless youngsters who find no outlet for their energies in the deadly dullness of village life. Healthy amusements such as boat-racing—for which Pegu was once famous and which is only carried on now *sub rosa*—and horse racing have been suppressed because the Burmans might gamble. A flutter on a horse-race is less frequent and much less productive of crime than the steady gambling in the *wangs*, which afford the only amusement the young villager can find in his village.

Although I disagree with the District Superintendent of Police that crime is ineradicable, I do think little more can be done by the Police than is done, to eradicate it. The Police can be improved, doubtless, the new pay will, it is hoped, lead to a better class of recruit, and corruption, which has been such a curse to the force, will diminish, but reduction of crime must come from the people themselves and it will come in Burma as it has come in other countries with increased education. It is to improvement of village administration that we must look for reduction of crime."

Mr. Morris, Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, commenting on the reduction of crime in his district and its causes, writes:—

"The conditions that prevailed in the commencement of the year indicated that there would be a heavy increase of serious crime as the Superintendent has pointed out, and indeed 74 out of 106 violent crimes were reported during the first six months of the year: but the economic distress at any rate should have been felt most in the rains and in the autumn and it is clear that the improvement achieved must be attributed largely to the efficient working of the village administration on the lines initiated by my predecessor Colonel Nethersole, to the hard work of the Police Officers and the co-operation of all concerned—District and Police Authorities, Village Headmen and Village elders. That this spirit of co-operation has prevailed I consider is due in no small measure to the efforts, the preaching and example of the District Superintendent of Police himself."

(ii) Mr. S. A. Smyth, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, writes:—

The governing factor in the increase of crime which applies to all districts, was the enhancement in the cost of living due to the rise in prices of foodstuff and clothes. This was felt by everyone, but mostly the poorer classes. In the case of substantial cultivators it was largely set off by increased prices of produce. Hence inequalities of wealth between rich and poor were exaggerated.

The rise of prices of necessities was much aggravated in parts of the division by a serious failure of crops in the 1919-20 season. In the middle and north of the Henzada District scarcity conditions prevailed.

Among subsidiary factors may be mentioned:—

(a) General economic and social unrest, involving a loosening of civil and religious authority. It is significant that many offences against Buddhist monks were reported.

(b) Congestion of police work and inability of the investigating staff to deal with it.

(c) Inadequate action against gambling.

(iii) Mr. Stevenson, Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, remarks:—

"The general causes of crime and the possibility of its prevention have been discussed at length in all the reports. But the discussions, as it seems to me, do not differentiate sufficiently between the professional criminal and the men who are led into crime through accident or misfortune. Poverty, drink and opium are not the causes of a professional criminal's activities. He would commit crime no matter what his circumstances were and whether he had had liquor or not. As a matter of fact he merely takes liquor in order to fortify himself and acquire some Dutch courage. Against such men the only action possible is retributive action. The cat is the obvious punishment for this offence and I would commend it to the notice of Magistrates. It has been found to be efficacious elsewhere and it would prove no less efficacious in these districts of this division where cattle theft is prevalent. In this connection it is interesting to note that Thatôn has made good use of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, and would seem to have derived some benefit from it. It is curious to see too that criminals prefer the provisions of this Act to the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. It may be that they are not plagued when dealt with under it with the vexations attendant on their being bound down under the preventive sections, when their sureties apprehensive for their security are too zealous concerning their whereabouts or their intentions, and that thus their liberty of action is less interfered with. It will be interesting

to compare the utility of these two measures when time has allowed a fuller comparison to be made between them than is now possible.

As regards the prevention of ordinary crime, this can only be attained by the growth of a public opinion which not only discountenances crime but makes it possible for the public to co-operate actively with the police in suppressing it. Much has been said in these reports about headmen and not always in their praise. But a headman like every one else is more or less the victim of his environment and it is hardly possible for a headman to be a pillar of law and order when the village which he is supposed to control cherishes other views. In such cases the headman either joins the forces of disorder or acquires the reputation of being a bully. In either case he comes to a bad end. It is for this reason that attempts such as those of the District Superintendent of Police of Amherst, who has associated the public of Moulmein Town with the work of the police and that of the Deputy Commissioner, Thatôn, who has strengthened the hands of the headmen of his district by enlisting public support for him in his surveillance of criminals and creating mutual support between groups of headmen is to be welcomed. The details of these schemes may not all commend themselves to one at present to the same degree. The schemes are admittedly more tentative just now than anything else. But they mark an advance in so far as they have been accepted as possible by a public without whose co-operation and indeed without whose active aid suppression of crime will not be possible. In my opinion it is to such schemes as the Headmen's Associations and the Temperance Leagues of the Thatôn District and to what might be called the League of Self-Help of Moulmein Town that we must look for improvement in the criminal statistics of the province in the future. Poverty and drink will always be causes of crime and will always be with us in spite of Marx's disciples and the advocates of "dry" policies. For they can change human nature no more than their opponents. But it should be possible to counteract their malignant tendency in Burma far more than is done at present. Associations and leagues if formed on the right lines and with humane objects would win much support and do a vast amount of good not less desirable because unobtrusive. Faults no doubt there will be in the initiation of such associations and their management, but they will render possible the view that the police are part of the public and not necessarily hostile to them, and when that view has gained ground a great advance will have been made in the cause of order throughout the province. I do not think that the state of the province precludes such a possibility."

(iv) Major Brown, the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, where there was a very marked increase of crime, writes:—

"The increase has been largely if not entirely due to bad agricultural conditions combined with high prices. At the best of times the district does not produce food-crops sufficient for its own needs and the people are dependant on imported food bought with proceeds of the sale of their money crops. When the price of the former rises and the money-crops fail, or sell at a low market rate, the people are unable to make both ends meet and in an effort to do this resort to crime. It will be noticed that the largest increase is in that class of case known as 'Pyanye.' This is an easy offence to commit, is one in which the chances of detection, owing to the victims preferring to pay up the blackmail rather than to have recourse to the law, are in favour of the criminal and is lucrative. Had the increase of crime been due to the seriously unsettled state of the population I think we should have found a much larger increase than there has been in crimes committed by organised gangs. The increase being largely less heinous crimes the general increase may safely be said to be due to economic conditions and it is to be hoped that as these improve there will be a corresponding improvement in the volume of crime. I am unable to agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the activities of agitators has been a factor in the increase.

These persons have undoubtedly been active in the district, but their efforts have been confined to the towns of Thayetmyo and Allammyo and latterly to Kama. Even in those towns I do not think that they have made any serious impression or have been able to so unsettle the minds of the people as to turn them to crime. In the villages I do not think they have as yet made any impression at all."

(v) Major Lord, Deputy Commissioner, Katha, confirms the opinion expressed last year by Mr. Wilkinson. He says:—

"Much was written on this subject last year and the experience of these last 13 months has disclosed nothing new. I am more firmly convinced than ever of the truth of my predecessor's statement that the cause of crime was racial rather than economic. The figures in this district, township by township, prove this in no small degree. The two townships of Wuntho and Kawlin where the Burmans predominate are the most two criminal townships, whereas Banmauk has scarcely a crime and certainly none which could be classed as other than 'petty' against it during the whole year. Gambling, drinking and opium play their part in promoting criminal instincts, but to say that they are at all important factors is not borne out by the evidence and would be grossly misleading. By far the greatest factor in my mind is the impetuosity of the young Burman and his excitability when taunted and his readiness to listen to the orator of the moment. High prices current throughout the year have made little difference on the volume of crime which is against expectation, but it can scarcely be hoped that without a decrease in prices there can be a decrease in petty thefts."

The Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, Maung Shwe Tha, advances a new theory in connection with this much debated question. He blames the well-to-do for failing to give free "*Kyi Gyin pwès* and *ahlu pwès*" as was customary in former days. He points out that some excitement and amusement is necessary for the poorer classes who now are compelled to resort to petty crime to obtain the money to attend pagoda festivals and enjoy themselves.

(vi). Mr. Cooke, Commissioner, Meiktila Division, writes:—

"I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that there is much to be desired still in the way of preparing cases for courts, but I think the real solution lies further back than the Court Prosecuting

Officer. It is the investigating officer generally that spoils a probable conviction. He is almost incorrigible in trying to 'improve' a case. A superfluous witness often spoils a case by giving rise to the suspicion that some part of the prosecution has been concocted.

I do not think it can be argued that the magistracy has appreciably increased its scepticisms during the year under report. House-breaking cases are difficult to detect and where evidence is insufficient, a conviction is impossible. The margin of cases in which evidence is sufficient and a conviction is not secured is due to inefficiency in detection and the remedy seems to lie in progress of education and probity.

General Summary.—The year 1920 was distinguished by various features which were bound to operate most unfavourably upon criminal statistics. Whether the economic theory or the psychological is correct there can be no doubt whatever that failure of rain leads to crime in a double direction, first want, second ennui, thirst and irritation due to drought and enforced idleness. In addition to these causes we have the high prices of articles in demand in this division—rice and clothing—in conjunction with the fall in the prices of articles produced locally, especially cotton, white beans and chillies. The migration due to scarcity is highly favourable to crime by increasing facilities and diminishing restraints both moral and physical. The difficulties in Yamèthin district are summed up thus, by Colonel Biggwith, who has continued to pay unremitting attention to the Police Administration of his district:—

'In spite of an increase in the population of between 40,000 and 50,000 persons, in spite of enormous immigration during the last two years (and this day 15th February 1921 I have just interviewed immigrants from the Magwe, Toungoo and Meiktila districts and from Nepal and elsewhere), in spite of a very bad agricultural year last year, in spite of a worse one this year and over 3,000 applications for remission dealt with each year, in spite of very heavy through traffic, in spite of serious outbreaks of plague and the consequent inoculation of 25,000 persons, in spite of imminent small-pox and the consequent vaccination of over 270,000 persons, in spite of the sudden repayment of about 7 lakhs of war loan, in spite of the heavy through opium smuggling and of other adverse circumstances, true cases of all sorts have declined as compared with the year 1912, by 494 from 1,649 to 1,155 and 481 fewer persons have been arrested and in the more serious classes I to V there have been 335 less cases and 110 fewer persons arrested. That is all crime has been decreased by 30 per cent. and 1 person in 234 is now arrested against 1 in 130 and in the more serious cases crime has decreased 25 per cent. and 1 in 312 against 1 in 231 are arrested. And I would point out that cattle thefts, violent crime and grievous hurt cases have declined from 134, 72 and 72 in 1912 to 97, 35 and 50 now. This district has possibilities as the following extract from the Criminal Justice Report for 1912 will show where the Judicial Commissioner compares figures for the decade:—

'Yamèthin returns 1,851 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code an increase of nearly 75 per cent. and 3,073 cases of all kinds an increase of 92 per cent. ordinary thefts have more than doubled (290 against 139) hurt cases have increased by 40 per cent. (29 to 203). Excise cases have nearly quadrupled (157 to 42), gambling cases nearly doubled (237 to 124) and the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment had risen by 93 per cent. from 321 to 618."

We then had one sentence of rigorous imprisonment for every 508 of the population. This year in spite of the adverse conditions mentioned and the increase in population the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment is 518, that is one for every 675 of the population.'

By quoting progressive figures from the year 1912 onward, he has I think proved that the favourable results in his district are not merely paper results. While giving credit to Mr. Cox and the officers he mentions for good work, I have pleasure in also noting the special services of Maung Paw Tun, Sub-divisional Officer, Yamèthin, and of Maung Aung Bwin, Township Officer, Lewè.

The list of rewards for services rendered by headmen and others in this district is an eloquent testimony to the co-operation of the headmen and the generosity with which it has been recognised."

I have little to add to the above. It must be admitted that the police force itself leaves much to be desired, but considering the difficulties under which it works I consider that the force has done well. It is to the people themselves that we must look for an improvement in the criminal conditions of the province. The saying that "every nation deserves its own police" may be hackneyed, but, it has not lost its truth.

I regard the institution of the various village Headmen's Associations in the Henzada and Thatôn Districts and elsewhere as a most important step in the direction of creating the much needed public spirit on the side of law and order. One other factor, which cannot be insisted on with sufficient emphasis, is the absolute necessity for whole-hearted co-operation between the Police and the Magistracy. I have noticed in very many cases that where the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent have combined forces and by touring together have made it patent to their subordinates that they will insist on similar co-operation between them, crime in even the most criminal districts has been put down in a manner little short of wonderful. It would be indvidious to quote instances of this, but I trust that more attention will be paid to the matter in future. Mr. Shuttleworth laid great stress on this point in his report for 1919 and I take this opportunity of endorsing his opinion.

Statement A,
Part I.

13. The total number of true cognizable cases reported to the Police and Magistrates rose by 3,121 cases from 52,172 to 55,293, a somewhat disturbing figure in view of the following table showing the figures for the past ten years :—

1911	...	41,916	1916	...	47,904
1912	...	42,767	1917	...	45,657
1913	...	41,299	1918	...	44,519
1914	...	41,111	1919	...	52,172
1915	...	45,067	1920	...	55,293

The most serious increases were in Class III 409 and Class V 2,743. It is perhaps interesting to note the marked increase which took place after 1914, the year of the outbreak of war, and it would seem that the pessimistic view of Mr. Merrikin, that "Crime like the Bedabin (Water Hyacinth) has come to stay" has some justification. The causes of this unfortunate state of affairs have been discussed in the previous paragraph. The increase was fairly generally distributed throughout the province, but was most marked in the Irrawaddy Division (+873), Tenasserim Division (+786), Magwe Division (+480) and Mandalay Division (+362). Once again the causes of local increases and decreases are most baffling. For instance, in the Pegu Division, Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy show decreases of 46 and 690 cases, respectively, while Insein, Pegu and Prome show substantial rises.

In Henzada, where the largest individual increase (+547) occurred, the Superintendent attributes the fact *inter alia* to inefficient investigation and he has taken disciplinary measures to remedy this state of affairs. Steps have since been taken to improve the investigating staff of this district.

The usual maps and graphs are shown in the Appendix together with a statement showing the fluctuations by Divisions and also by Districts.

I consider that the increase of crime is to some extent attributable to the serious depletion of the cadre of Imperial Officers due to the total cessation of recruiting during the war. While I do not wish to minimise the work done by the provincial officers, who have held charge of districts and have done their utmost to cope with the increased responsibility placed upon their shoulders, I am convinced that the strain has been too great for them in many cases.

Statement A,
Parts I & II.

14. The total number of cases dealt with by the police omitting those in which investigation was refused is 73,614 as against 70,460 cases in 1919, an increase of 3,154.

The number of *true* cases dealt with was 46,087, while excluding Class VI which comprises crime of a comparatively unimportant nature, the total volume of true cases was 32,999 as compared with 30,529 in 1919, an increase of 2,470 cases. The results of these cases may be most conveniently exhibited in the following table :—

(i) Convicted	...	17,065 or 52 per cent.
(ii) Acquitted or discharged	...	3,614 or 11 "
(iii) Undetected	...	12,320 or 37 "
Total	...	32,999

The results are practically the same as in the last year. The percentage of convictions for 1919 was 53.

The best results in detection among the important districts are shown by Myaungmya with a percentage of 64 cases convicted. Prome has maintained the satisfactory standard of 62 per cent. of convictions, followed by Ma-ubin 57, Pyapôn 55, Toungoo, Bassein and Tharrawaddy with 53 each. On the reverse of the picture Myitkyina figures with the lowest figure in the province of 34. Tavoy has improved slightly, while Mergui has fallen still further from 50 to 41. The latter district labours under special difficulties, due to the almost entire lack of communications and shortage of staff. Steps have since been taken to remedy this.

The Court work may justly be claimed to have been good. Of the actual number of cases sent for trial, i.e. 20,679, 17,065, or 83 per cent., were convicted.

The districts which were most successful in this direction were Prome, Mandalay, Myaungmya, Toungoo, Pakôkku and Magwe. The least successful district was Tavoy.

Persons.—Sixty-one thousand four hundred and forty-one persons were dealt with under Classes I to VI. Of these 58,109 were tried and 37,979, or 62 per cent. of the persons dealt with, were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to convicted is 65. These results are practically the same as those of the preceding year, while 1,851 more persons were dealt with.

Excluding Class VI 38,626 persons were tried, of whom 21,939, or 57 per cent., were convicted. Here again Prome was the most successful, followed by Tharrawaddy, Bassein and Pyapôn. In Myingyan, only 36 per cent. of the persons dealt with were convicted, while in Thatôn and Myitkyina the ratio was as low as 42. Henzada and Tavoy show 44 per cent. of convictions, while in Amherst the results are almost as bad. The Superintendent, Myingyan, does not comment on the above beyond ascribing the general results to the lack of detective ability of his force. The Superintendent, Amherst, ascribes the poor results to the fact that his district strength was 99 men under strength throughout the year and that until the recent revision of the investigating staff he had not sufficient Sub-Inspectors to deal with the crime reported.

Refusals to investigate.—It is apparent that much time is still wasted over the investigation of cases which must be hopeless from the outset. Of 70,961 cognizable cases reported to the Police, only 2,804, or 4 per cent., were refused investigation under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. This is a matter, which of course must be left to the discretion of investigating officers, but it is necessary that a definite policy should be laid down for them by Superintendents, and I trust that this question will receive more attention in future. It is noticeable that activity under this section of the Criminal Procedure Code varies greatly in the different provinces in India. From the reports for the year 1919 it is noticeable that refusals to investigate in the United Provinces amounted to 18.24 per cent., in Bengal to 27.9, while in the Punjab out of a total of 38,000 true cases only 364 were refused investigation.

15. During the year under report the number of true violent crime cases dealt with by Magistrates and Police was the highest

Statement A,
Parts I & II.

Violent Crime, General. on record during recent years, i.e. 1,950, or an increase of 229 over the total for 1919 which was the previous highest figure. One thousand four hundred and seventy-five of these cases were committed in Lower Burma. The Irrawaddy Division shows the largest increase of 101 cases, followed by Magwe with 53. Tenasserim reports an increase of 51, while Arakan and Meiktila are both responsible for an increase of 30 cases each. The Pegu Division, on the other hand, shows a welcome decrease of 38 cases and Mandalay a small decrease of 5.

The Lower Burma districts showing the largest increases are Myaungmya 39, Insein 26, Ma-ubin 25, Thayetmyo 22 and Henzada 21. The only three districts which report decreases are Prome 28, Tharrawaddy 26, and Hanthawaddy 24. In former years Prome and Tharrawaddy shared the distinction of being the most criminal districts in Burma. This position is now occupied by Henzada, which records 154 true cases of violent crime, followed by Pegu 118 and Insein 107.

In Upper Burma Minbu heads the list with an increase of 27 cases and a total of 72. Meiktila also records a substantial increase of 19 cases and stands second with 55 cases. Sagaing and Yamethin report decreases of 11 and 10, respectively.

The police dealt with 1,940 true cases, of which only 696, or 36 per cent., were convicted. Of the cases sent for trial 62 per cent. ended in conviction. This is the same figure as that for 1919. Three thousand and seventy-four persons were dealt with and 1,141, or 37 per cent., were convicted. Here again the results are practically the same as in the previous year.

The amount of property taken in connection with violent crimes was a little over 4 lakhs (Rs. 4,00,806). Of this only Rs. 35,650, or 9 per cent., was recovered. In 1919 the percentage was only 6.

Statement C.

Excluding the less important districts the most successful results in detection were achieved by Shwebo, Yamèthin, Akyab, Myaungmya and Pyapôn. Tavoy, although showing an improvement on previous years, remains the least successful district in this respect. In Insein, Pegu, Toungoo, Katha and Thayetmyo less than 30 per cent of the true cases dealt with were convicted.

In dealing with persons Tavoy shows a distinct improvement, as also does Mergui. Hanthawaddy, Insein, Pegu, Magwe, Upper Chindwin, Kyauksè and Meiktila failed to convict 30 per cent. of the persons dealt with, while in Myingyan only 18 out of 89 persons dealt with were convicted. The latter result is deplorable. There is no reason why Magwe and Upper Chindwin should be so bad, but as far as the other districts are concerned they are worked by professional dacoit gangs and the police are invariably very helpless in procuring convictions against them.

Firearms were used in 164 cases, an increase of 39. These include 86 dacoities, 38 robberies and 12 murders. The increase occurred exclusively in Lower Burma (143), Upper Burma (21) showing a decrease of 5 cases. In Tavoy firearms were used in 23 cases, in Amherst in 21 and in Thayetmyo in 17.

From the reports it would appear that Superintendents have not paid sufficient visits to the scenes of violent crimes. It is of course useless for officers to spend their time paying cursory flying visits to the scenes of all such crimes in their jurisdictions, but in the following districts I consider that more attention should have been given. Pegu, where 32 cases were visited out of 118, Henzada 33 out of 154, Myaungmya 26 out of 72, Amherst 10 out of 61, Thayetmyo 28 out of 100, Minbu 26 out of 72, Magwe 9 out of 53, Shwebo 11 out of 39, Myingyan 9 out of 42. The actual presence of the District Superintendent of Police at the scene of a violent crime has a great effect not only on the efforts made by investigating officers, but also on the villagers and their willingness to come forward with evidence, provided of course that the District Superintendent of Police's visit is not merely a question of an hour or so when the stay is so limited that it is valueless.

Statement
A, Parts I
and II.

16. *Murders*.--Six hundred and twenty-three true cases of murder were dealt with during the year, or 40 more than in 1919. The above includes 2 direct cases dealt with by Magistrates. Of the 621 cases dealt with by the Police 319 were tried and 156 were convicted. The percentage of cases convicted to those dealt with and tried is 25 and 49, respectively. Thus practically 3 cases out of 4 remained undetected. In dealing with persons accused of murder the results were hardly more satisfactory. Out of 783 persons dealt with 618 were tried and 216, or 28 per cent. of those dealt with and 35 per cent. of those tried, were convicted.

In Insein out of 38 murders only 3 were convicted and in Henzada 4 out of 53. In Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin, Toungco, Tavoy, Thayetmyo and Pakòkku results were also very unsatisfactory. Henzada, although recording a decrease of 5 cases, still leads the field with 53 cases. Prome is second with 39 cases, after allowing for a decrease of 8 cases when compared with 1919. Insein (38) and Thayetmyo (37) come next.

This want of success is not entirely due to the inefficiency of the police. The difficulties lying in the way of a successful prosecution have been described so often that it is needless for me to reproduce them. As Mr. Shuttleworth remarked in his report for 1919 the high standard of evidence required in the courts and the protection afforded to the accused by Indian law are the chief factors which operate to hamper detection.

A number of most brutal murders are reported from almost all districts. The following are some of the most noteworthy cases:—

(1) In the Arakan Hill Tracts a trader in a sampan who had with him 13 bags of rice for sale was attacked by a number of men at midnight, was taken out of his boat and held under the water until he was drowned. His assailants made off with the contents of his boat, namely the bags of rice and some small change. The reason for this crime was that the men were starving. The crops in the Arakan Hill Tracts were extremely bad and a number of the people were on the point of starvation in spite of the issue of Rs. 15,000 in agricultural loans.

(2) In Hanthawaddy a woman who has carrying on an intrigue with another man hired her uncle to assassinate her husband and the body was buried near the house. The body was exhumed and the murderer and his niece were arrested and convicted. The woman was, however, acquitted on appeal.

(3) In Insein, a well-to-do widower was found near the railway line with his wrists and arms tied behind his back and a wound in his neck, which had the appearance of having been inflicted by a saw. It was obvious that several persons must have been concerned in the case, which remained undetected.

In this district and in several others there are reports showing that criminals and village bullies, who had been a source of annoyance to their fellow-villagers, were murdered during the year.

(4) A horrible case occurred in Tharrawaddy, the details of which are as follows—A man who was staying in the house of his daughter, whose husband was in jail, suggested that his daughter should commit incest with him. The daughter seizing her child aged 8 months attempted to leave the house. Her father, however, seized the child. When efforts were made to recover the infant, the man came out of the house and hit the child's head against a tree and ran away, leaving the child with a fractured skull to which it succumbed. I am glad to say that the murderer was convicted and sentenced to death.

(5) In Henzada a boy of 17, who was tending his father's cattle, challenged four men who were out on a cattle lifting raid. He was murdered in a most deliberate and cold blooded manner. Two men who were arrested were acquitted.

(6) In Myaungmya a fight occurred in a field owing to a dispute regarding the ownership of some paddy land between Burmans and Chittagonians. Some 30 Indians were engaged on one side and 40 Burmans on other. Two Indians were killed and several were wounded. A number of arrests were made, but no convictions ensued.

There is much truth in the following comment by Mr. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya. He says:—

"The irresponsibility of the Burman is not to be greatly wondered at. He is a man of sporting instincts or rather boy, for he rarely develops into a common-sense-being until he is an old man. His first toy as a child is a dah and having learnt to speak, the first few words, he learns, are of a sexual nature. Small wonder that he is quick of temper. As a child or boy he is seldom punished, but when he is, he is beaten into admitting that he is frightened—not sorry or wrong."

(7) In Ma-ubin, a Sub-Inspector of Police named Maung Tha Ku was murdered at a *pwe* by an absconder whom he had gone out to arrest. The Sub-Inspector discovered his man and covered him with a revolver. As the man

refused to surrender he fired at him but missed him. The absconder then with the assistance of two companions attacked him with *dahs* and literally hacked him to pieces. The villagers made no effort to arrest the murderers and a fine of Rs. 600 was imposed on the tract.

(8) In Thatôn a harmless old man was murdered while asleep under a tree. No motive could be discovered and the case remained undetected.

In the same district a well-known bully for purposes of revenge drove a spear through his enemy's hut missing him but killing his wife. This case also remained undetected.

Another brutal case in this district was one in which an Indian raped a Taungtha girl and murdered her, finally committing suicide himself.

(9) In Mergui a village headman returning to his home with a herd of buffaloes tried to force his way through a party of coolies who were celebrating a religious festival with *tom toms*. Failing to do this he fired a gun he was carrying, killing one of the coolies and severely wounding another. He was found guilty of murder and was convicted.

(10) In Minbu a murder arose out of a gambling game conducted in the jungle. The accused lost all his money and borrowed more to gamble with, giving a towel as security. Having lost this he tried to get his towel back by force and failing to do so stabbed his creditor in the stomach with a knife. The accused was arrested, but was acquitted in the Sessions Court.

(11) In Sagaing a Sub-Inspector of Police was murdered in endeavouring to arrest a man creating a disturbance in a *pwè*. His assailant was arrested and sentenced to be hanged.

(12) In Meiktila a girl was murdered in circumstances reminiscent of the murders committed many years ago by "Jack the Ripper." The man who had unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the girl in marriage was convicted and sent up for trial. The case was pending at the end of the year.

(13) In Myingyan a number of murders were committed for trivial reasons. In one case a son killed his father after a trivial quarrel under the influence of liquor.

In another case a man murdered his wife and then committed suicide after a quarrel over a debt of Rs. 2.

Another murder was committed in a gambling *waing* in respect of a debt of Rs. 2-8-0.

The majority of murders are committed in Burma through jealousy, petty quarrels, drink, gambling and passion.

Four cases of murder by poison are reported. In one case an unwanted illegitimate child died a quarter of an hour after some liquid presumed to be poison, had been administered. The Chemical Examiner failed to trace any poison in the body and the case remained undetected.

In Moulmein two women died after drinking some tea given to them by the brother of the divorced husband of one of the women who had successfully filed a maintenance case against her husband. Arsenic was found in the intestines of the deceased. One man was arrested and was pending trial at the end of the year. This case has not been included in the statistics for the year as it was still pending trial.

In Pakôkku two cases of murder by poison were committed. In one case *dhatūra* was used and in the other arsenic. Both cases remained undetected.

In addition to the above cases of murder by poison 17 murders were committed by dacoits and 38 by robbers as against a total of 40 during the previous year.

Attempts at Murder.—Forty-six true cases were reported during the year. Thirty-four were sent for trial and 29 were convicted. Forty-five persons were dealt with. Of these 42 were sent for trial and 34 were convicted. These results are a distinct improvement on those of last year.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—One hundred and eight true cases were dealt with. Ninety-eight were tried and 95, or 97 per cent., were convicted. One hundred and sixty-seven persons were dealt with and of 161 sent for trial 114 were convicted. There were no outstanding cases of interest with the exception of an attempt to murder Maung Than, Inspector of Police, at Natogyi in the Myingyan District. This Officer while working in his quarters was fired at at about 8 p.m. He was not wounded, but the room in which he was sitting was riddled with pellets. A man was sent for trial, but the case was withdrawn. He has since been deported to Bhamo. The gun with which the attempt was made was subsequently recovered.

Class III.—Dacoity and preparation for dacoity.—Two hundred and ninety-three true cases of dacoity and preparation for dacoity were dealt with by the police during the year as against 232 in 1919. In the Arakan Division there was an increase of 5 cases, 4 occurring in Akyab. In the Pegu Division, where the total of the cases reported only rose by 3, there were considerable fluctuations in the districts within the division. For instance, while dacoities in Prome fell from 29 to 14, they rose in Insein from 10 to 23, in Hanthawaddy from 6 to 9 and in Tharrawaddy from 10 to 12.

The most disquieting increase is in the Irrawaddy Division, where the number of dacoities rose from 39 in 1919 to 78 in the year under report. Henzada records an increase of 20 cases from 12 to 32. Pyapön had 15 cases as against 4 and Bassein 16 against 8 in 1919. The only reduction in this division is in Ma-ubin. In the Tenasserim Division, where there was an increase of 10 cases, 9 were contributed by Tavoy, where dacoities increased from 15 to 24. In the Magwe Division, where there was an increase of 6 cases, Thayetmyo records 18 cases out of a total of 39 for the whole division. The fluctuations in the other divisions do not call for comment.

Results remain practically the same as regards detection. Of the 293 cases reported 159 were sent for trial and 103 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to cases reported and tried is 35 and 65, respectively. In 1919 it was 36 and 62. With regard to persons the police have been more successful. Eight hundred and twenty-seven persons were dealt with, 674 were sent for trial and 279 were convicted. Considering the difficulties which beset the police in the successful unravelling of these cases, these results may be regarded as not unsatisfactory. It is, I think, unnecessary to quote again the advantages which lie on the side of the dacoit or would-be dacoit in this country. The people still keep all their money and valuables in their extremely vulnerable houses as they have no banking facilities in the villages. Add to this the Burmians love of adventure with the knowledge that the chances are at least 3 to 1 against his being convicted even if he is arrested for dacoity and it becomes a matter for surprise that dacoity is not more prevalent. As Mr. Shuttleworth remarked in his report for last year the prevention of dacoities lies entirely in the hands of the villagers themselves. The cases detected are invariably those in which villagers have resisted and a dacoit has fallen into their hands.

Akyab dealt well with the dacoities committed—all four of them being brought to conviction. In one case the villagers resisted the dacoits and three of them were wounded by gun-fire after which the dacoits decamped. A pursuit was organised and a villager overtook one of the marauders and closed with him, being wounded with a *dah* in the encounter. He captured the dacoit, who made a confession disclosing the names of his confederates. Three men were arrested at once while a search was organised for the four remaining men. News was received that these men were making their way towards the Sunderbans near Calcutta and a Head Constable and a Constable were despatched in pursuit. These two officers with great pertinacity and suffering great hardships made their way through dense and sparsely populated jungle finally bringing their quarry to bay and arresting them in the Sunderbans. This good work resulted in the conviction of all the men concerned.

The Superintendent, Insein, ascribes the serious increase in dacoities in his district to the unsatisfactory supervision exercised over criminals and he is paying special attention to this matter. He found that no real effort had been made by the police to insist on the strict observance of the rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act against the gangs proclaimed in his district. A gang headed by Nga Po Saw of the Insein District was responsible for six dacoities in this district. Nga Po Saw is a member of a criminal tribe notified under the Criminal Tribes Act and has a large following of criminals connected with other gangs in and bordering on the Insein District. If proper supervision had been exercised by the Police over the members of this gang their activities would have been very greatly curtailed.

In Pegu three armed dacoities, including one with murder, were committed by an off-shoot of the Bauktaw gang under the leadership of Nga Kyaing. The gang included men from the Hanthawaddy, Thaton, Insein and Meiktila Districts. One of the fire-arms used by this gang had been dacoited from a village head-man in the Thaton District and was subsequently recovered. This gang was run to earth by pure accident under the circumstances given below.

Tamwe village, Rangoon Town, was being dacoited while Inspector Maung Myint happened to be there on leave. He had his gun with him and turned out and shot one of the dacoits (Po Kha) who was taken prisoner. In due course he made disclosures informing the Police where the depôt of the gang was situated in Rangoon. A watch was kept and Po Mya and Tun Kin and another were arrested. Po Mya, who happened to be concerned in the Pegu dacoities, made a confession and some of the dacoited property including the gun taken from the Kyaikpi *Thugyi* on the slopes of the Kelatha hill was recovered. Seventeen men were prosecuted in this case, but 14 of the men were acquitted. The police are indebted to Mr. Russ, District Superintendent of Police, who was then Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police for the arrest of Po Kyaing, the notorious leader of this gang.

Commenting on the reduction in the number of dacoities in his district the Superintendent of Police, Prome, says:—

"The cases of dacoity have dropped by half and the working has been slightly improved. Paungdè Subdivision shows a marvellous fall in dacoities and Prome Subdivision was chiefly responsible for the dacoities last year. Maung Po Saung, Subdivisional Police Officer, Paungdè, has done most excellent work in that most criminal subdivision. There was a certain amount of organised dacoity in the Hmawza and Thègôn Townships at the beginning of the year before the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was in proper working order, but I think that organised dacoity is now stamped out. Dacoity is now sporadic and as such must always be expected in an important criminal district, but there are no gangs working their will on the district."

There might have been a recrudescence of the Po Kyan-Tun Wa dacoits on the Thayetmyo border giving us long months of unrest but fortunately it was nipped in the bud. Four absconders wanted for dacoity were at large on the border and had started kidnapping and dacoity and had formed a nucleus of a formidable gang. Thanks to the Police Station Officer, Kyaukpadaung, in Thayetmyo District and Maung Po Yin, Subdivisional Police Officer, Prome, two of these men were shot and the remainder arrested."

The following is the account of the District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, regarding the break-up of this gang.

"Maung Kyaw Han, a Police Officer of marked detective ability, helped in September 1920 to put an end to the career of a very troublesome and dangerous gang of six dacoits operating along the Prome-Allanmyo border. Three of the number were arrested in the Prome District after committing dacoities and

the other three Nga Su, Nga Hlaw and Po Mya came across into the Allaungmye Subdivision. Hearing that they were going to attack another village in the Prome District in company with Nga Po Nyan of Pyizindaing, a member of the Po Kyan Tun Wa criminal tribe, on the 30th September 1920 Sub-Inspector Maung Kyaw Han organised an ambushing party of armed police and an armed police patrol, to arrest the dacoits. About midnight the dacoits came along the jungle track and on being challenged by the police party Nga Hlaw, attempting to attack with his *dah* was shot down and killed. Nga Su surrendered. Nga Po Nyan was shortly after arrested at his home. Nga Po Myn escaped across into the Prome District where he was shortly after shot by the Prome Police while resisting arrest. Sub-Inspector Maung Kyaw Han has also done good work in the capture of an outlaw named Nga E Ni in 1919.

In Henzada, where dacoity was extremely prevalent, excellent work was done by the villagers in one case in which 8 men were concerned. After the dacoits had left the scene of their operations, the villagers gave chase and succeeded in wounding and arresting one man. In the meantime a village Headman from a neighbouring village had also arrived with the villagers and succeeded in capturing another of the dacoits. These two men implicated six others who were arrested. Three men were convicted and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment; one of these was acquitted on appeal by the Chief Court.

Po Mya, a notorious dacoit, belonging to the Tha Hla gang was concerned in a dacoity committed in Daunggyi Village, Bassein District, in the early part of the year. Two of the dacoits were wounded by the villagers and arrested. It was through their admission, that it came to be known that Po Mya was one of the men concerned. One of the men arrested red-handed was sentenced to ten years. The other died from the effects of his wounds. Po Mya, the leader of this gang, was in possession of a revolver and a gun. He naturally became an outlaw with four others who were concerned in this case. Po Mya was one of the dacoits who participated in the Kungyanggôn dacoity, Henzada District, when Mr. Reynell got on to them and shot several. His father was a dacoit *Bo*, all his brothers are dacoits, Po Mya himself has always lived by crime and has never done a day's honest work. He was arrested for the Kungyanggôn dacoity many months after the others had been convicted and as his wounds had healed the doctor was unable to certify that they were gun-shot wounds and he was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted. After his acquittal he was prosecuted for bad livelihood and sentenced to one year and it was almost immediately after his release from jail that he committed the Daunggyi dacoity referred to above. One would have thought that the District Superintendent of Police, Bassein, would have sent immediate information to the neighbouring districts that Po Mya had again become an outlaw, but no such information was sent, so it is not surprising that violent crimes in these districts have considerably increased. Po Mya is No. 17 in the Tha Hla-Po Thaw gang.

In the same district a Sub-Inspector received information that an armed dacoity was to be committed in the house of a Chetty. He organised a party and proceeded to the venue in accordance with the information received. Seven men appeared and embarked in a sampan. The police party immediately rushed forward to arrest them and a constable waded into the water to seize the boat. He was attacked with a *dah*, but escaped injury and succeeded in spearing first one man and then another. At this the would-be dacoits threw a revolver, two locally made guns and some *dahs* into the water. They then surrendered. The two wounded dacoits succumbed to their injuries, while the remaining four were sent for trial and convicted. For this good work the Sub-Inspector and his party were suitably rewarded.

Four cases in the same district were traced to a gang of 18 men under the leadership of Nga Aung Pe. The existence of this gang was brought to light by Inspector Maung Po Ket, who succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to send up three dacoits for trial. The leader Nga Aung Pe was convicted to 7 years' imprisonment and another member of the gang to 5 years. Since the leader of the gang has been arrested the remaining members have given no trouble. The Superintendent, however, is taking steps to have them proclaimed as members of a criminal tribe.

In Ma-ubin the notorious Po Ket of the Gyaungwaing Yogwa Kyeinbaik gang organised a dacoity in company with five other men. He met with strong resistance at the hands of his intended victim and his daughters and the villagers resisted them so stoutly that Nga Po Ket was fatally wounded and the gang was forced

to retreat without securing any booty. A gun was recovered from Nga Po Ket. The villagers were handsomely rewarded.

Two gangs were at work in the Thatôn District during the year. The Yinnyeín Kyauktan gang was responsible for four cases. Very active steps were taken to break up this gang and one of the leaders was deported to Mergui. Others fled to Siam. The remaining members of the gang were dealt with under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, and a temporary patrol post was established at Yinnyeín. Some of the remaining members formed a lesser gang and committed a dacoity later in the year. This gang was also broken up by the Thatôn Police. One of the leaders was killed while committing a dacoity in the Pegu District, while his brother was eventually tracked down and dealt with under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. A second gang operated in the Pa-an Sub-division along the Siamese border. It is credited with five dacoities in the Thatôn District, one robbery in the Salween District and a dacoity in Siam. The existence of the gang was only discovered towards the end of the year and operations to disperse it were taken in hand. One of the leaders was murdered in Siam by another member of the gang, while four other members are under arrest. They are reported to have eight guns in their possession and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the police to capture these will meet with early success.

Three gangs troubled the Tavoy Police during the year. The first gang under the leadership of Po Shwe, an outlaw, was concerned in an armed dacoity in which Rs. 600 was taken. Two men were convicted, but were subsequently acquitted on appeal. Po Shwe and his lieutenant Po Yin are both evading the Police and vigorous efforts are being made to effect their arrest.

The second gang under the leadership of San Shwe, which had been very active in Thayetchaung area was broken up early in the year. Arrangements had been made to attack a certain house. A villager who had received information collected some other villagers and armed with a gun proceeded to the rendezvous of the dacoits. An attack was made and San Shwe was shot in the thigh. He was arrested and convicted for attempted murder and his gang was placed under security.

A third gang under Bo Nga Kin, who belongs to a dacoit family, committed two minor dacoities with impunity. At their third attempt their plans miscarried, very little property was obtained and three members of the gang, including the Bo Nga Kin, were convicted to seven years' imprisonment.

Another case in this district, which is deserving of mention, is that in which a well-to-do villager was attacked by dacoits. An alarm was raised and a neighbour, seizing the gun of a forest subordinate, who happened to be in his house, rushed out and shot one of the dacoits dead. He was himself wounded from a shot fired by another dacoit. All the members of this gang were convicted.

The Thayetmyo Police accounted for the notorious Nga Myat E. Information of his hiding place was received and the police station officer, Mindôn, went out with a party to arrest him. Nga Myat E resisted and was killed. His fire-arms consisting of two guns and a revolver were captured at the same time.

In the Magwe District good work was done by the villagers in a dacoity case. The headman organised an attack with stones and billets of wood and put the dacoits to flight. The latter attempted to embark in a boat which sank. They were all arrested with a gun and some of the stolen property. Six men were convicted and the seventh, who had been wounded by the villagers, died while under trial.

In the Shwebo District the Township Officer, Wetlet, and Maung Kyaw Gaung, Inspector of Police, were responsible for breaking up an embryo gang, which had just commenced operations under the leadership of Nga San Ye. Very prompt action was taken resulting in the arrest and conviction to long terms of imprisonment of seven men.

It will be observed in many of the above cases the villagers themselves showed great spirit and bravery in resisting dacoits. This, as has been pointed out above, is the most effective method by which dacoities in Burma can be checked. It is perhaps unjust to punish unarmed men for failing to resist gangs of desperate men equipped with fire-arms, but whenever such resistance is offered

it should be encouraged by the prompt and liberal grant of rewards, which should be as widely advertised as possible.

Class III—Robberies.—The number of robberies has increased while the results have deteriorated. Seven hundred and sixty-one true cases were dealt with as against 648 in 1919, a further increase of 113 cases. Of these only 37 per cent. were detected compared with 41 per cent. in the previous year.

Once again the increase was fairly general throughout the province, the only substantial reduction being 21 in Hanthawaddy. The districts in which the largest increases occurred are Pegu and Minbu (15), Myaungmya and Ma-ubin (14), Pyapôn and Myingyan (13). In Sandoway the number of cases rose from 1 to 7.

Detection was good in Myaungmya and fairly good in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Pakôkku and Yamèthin. In Katha, Shwebo, Toungoo and Hanthawaddy it was distinctly bad, while in Magwe, where only 4 cases out of 21 were detected, it was lamentable. Tavoy shows some improvement as do Amherst and Thatôn. In Akyab and Kyaukpyu, where the cases were not numerous, they were well handled. The results in dealing with persons are not so satisfactory as those of the previous year, 40 per cent. of those dealt with and 46 per cent. of those tried being convicted. The ratios for 1919 were 43 and 51.

Once again the number of robberies accompanied by murder was large as many as 38 being recorded. The most noteworthy case was that in which Captain Crump, a retired Commander of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, residing in Myinmu, Sagaing District, was murdered by an *ex*-Police Constable, with previous convictions for robbery, and four confederates. Captain Crump had sold his property in Myinmu for Rs. 4,500 and was intending to sail for England. This became known and Nga Po Myo decided to attack Captain Crump who lived alone in his house. The murder was committed at night by Nga Po Myo, who was armed with a *dah* and a dagger. Property to the value of Rs. 4,500 approximately was secured. The police discovered that Nga Po Myo had given his step-father Rs. 1,800 in currency notes out of which a share was to be paid to two of his confederates. Another Rs. 1,800 in notes was recovered from Nga Po Myo's aunt and a certain amount of clothing, which was bought with the stolen money, was recovered. Nga Po Myo and four men were arrested, three were sentenced to transportation for life and Nga Po Myo was sentenced to death, while the fifth man was released as an approver. Maung San Kho, K.S.M., T.D.M., Honorary Deputy Superintendent, deserves great credit for the able way he worked up this case.

A case of highway robbery occurred in the Insein District in which a paddy merchant with Rs. 7,580 in currency notes was held up on the road. He was forced to part with his money after which his assailants decamped. An alarm was raised and one of the culprits with all the currency notes in his possession was found in the adjoining jungle. The case ended in conviction. Another daring case was committed in this district in which a woman was attacked by three Burmans and was robbed of jewellery amounting to Rs. 1,500. The case was pending trial at the end of the year.

The cases in the Pegu District were mostly of a petty nature and the average value of the property taken in sixty cases was Rs. 115. The majority of these robberies occurred in field huts scattered over the paddy fields. The cultivators live in these isolated huts throughout the year and are a source of great temptation to petty criminals in the neighbourhood.

The Tharrawaddy Police were successful in arresting a notorious criminal named Nga Ba Tun, who was wanted for five dacoities and one robbery committed in the Myaungmya and Ma-ubin Districts. Nga Ba Tun and two others had committed a robbery at Nyaungwaing village and the police were informed. Three suspects were accosted at Thônzè Police-station and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Nga Ba Tun, who was one of those suspected, was armed with a revolver, which he did not hesitate to fire. Fortunately he tripped over some signal wires and fell and he was overpowered after a struggle. A 5-chambered revolver and a large number of revolver cartridges and a portion of the property taken in the robbery were found in his possession. Three other men were arrested, but Nga Ba Tun was the only one who was convicted. He is now serving a sentence of 22 years' transportation. This man's father was a notorious dacoit leader in the army of

the Shwe Gyo Byu Prince in the years following the annexation. All three of the accused would have been convicted if the case had been properly put up and watched by the police. But, as they failed to do so, a wrong impression of the occurrence was allowed to creep in. Po Sein, an accomplice who had run to Ba Tun's assistance and was belabouring Head Constable Telu Singh with a stick in order to get him to release Ba Tun, was held to have been beating the Head Constable in order to effect Ba Tun's arrest. The accused Po Sein was sentenced to two years for assaulting the Head Constable. This sentence was at first confirmed by the Sessions Judge, but subsequently, on his recommendation, the sentence was upset by the Chief Court.

In the Prome District seven cases of kidnapping were reported, including the two cases commented on in the previous section under Murders. The Superintendent reports that there has been a considerable increase in this most serious form of crime and it is to be hoped that it will be stamped out at once.

In Magwe a mail cart carrying nine passengers was held up by four men armed with *dahs* and sticks. The passengers, with one exception, ran away and the robbers removed the mail bags and the baggage of the other passengers. The sum total of the property stolen was one tin containing opium and a roll of silk valued at Rs. 120. The case was undetected. In former years the attacking of mail carts was very frequent in this district and drastic action under the Village Act had to be taken before it was stopped. The police were never able to discover who the dacoits were and it is to be hoped that with their present success this gang will not start operations again.

In the Mandalay District, three men intent on committing robbery were trapped in a house and the alarm was given. The Pyintha Myoök with a gun and revolver turned out with the villagers and surrounded the house. The robbers eventually broke out through a side window having set the house on fire and made good their escape. It is most unfortunate that this excellent opportunity of capturing the men should have been allowed to pass.

In Meiktila some robbers set fire to a house in which they had committed a robbery and the fire spreading burnt out the whole village, thus obliterating the tracks of the robbers.

House-breaking—Sections 458 to 460, Indian Penal Code.—There was a further increase in these cases the total number being 111, or 17 more than in 1919. Working results show an improvement, but only 31 per. cent. of the true cases were convicted.

17. Burglaries increased from 4,591, to 5,909, all districts but nine reporting an increase. A substantial drop of 88 cases is noticeable in Thaton and in Myaungmya there were 32 fewer cases than in 1919. Bassein records the largest number of burglaries in any one district (414). Tharrawaddy is next with 301. In Amherst the number of cases rose by 73. The Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, notes that the majority of cases were petty and merely technical offences due to the economic situation. The results cannot be considered as satisfactory, although they are not worse than those of 1919. Thirty-three per cent. of the cases reported and 77 per cent. of those tried were convicted. As regards persons 54 per cent. of those dealt with were convicted. The figure for the previous year was 59 per cent. Myaungmya was the most successful district and good work was done in Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Sandoway, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse and the Northern and Southern Shan States.

In Thaton only 42 cases were convicted out of 242 and in Mandalay 39 out of 204. In Myitkyina only 15 per cent. of the true cases were convicted.

The amount of property taken in the above cases totalled Rs. 7,76,004 nearly one lakh less than in the previous year. The figures of 1919, however, were unduly inflated by three cases involving 1½ lakhs. Fortunately no such large thefts occurred during the year under report. Rs. 82,561, or 11 per cent., were recovered. This figure is the normal one for the Province.

The majority of house-breaking cases are committed in the large towns and villages and are most prevalent during the rainy season. Houses are so easily

entered and there are so many unlicensed and uncontrolled pawn-shops in the villages that it is almost impossible for the police to exercise an efficient check over this form of crime. Unceasing and judiciously directed patrolling is the only remedy and I am afraid that this weapon is only too frequently neglected. It is useless to establish regular and stereotyped patrols, which rapidly become known to the professional house-breaker, who regulates his plans in accordance with them. This question is one in which Town Inspectors should be made to realise their responsibilities. House-breaking is a most important branch of crime as is evidenced by the enormous value of property stolen yearly and also on account of the premeditation and organisation devoted to it by its authors.

In Thaton the experiment of deporting well-known burglars from their regular homes was adopted towards the end of the year. Although it is early to draw conclusions, it is satisfactory that crime in the Thaton District was lighter in the last quarter of the year than in the preceding ones. Commenting on the failure to detect an epidemic of burglaries in Mandalay the Superintendent says :—

"The above results are distinctly poor and failure in bringing cases to a successful conclusion was most marked in Mandalay Town (East and West Sub-divisions) and in Maymyo Town. In spite of the poor results there was good work done by the police in this connection in Maymyo Town and the Eastern Subdivision, Mandalay Town, and although no convictions were obtained a dangerous gang of professional burglars from Yamethin District working in conjunction with local bad hats was broken up by the former and Nga Chit Hlaing, a prince of burglars (who is a native of Sittang but has his headquarters in Rangoon) was arrested by the latter in connection with a number of burglaries.

A series of burglaries was committed in Maymyo in July and police enquiries brought to light the existence of a gang consisting of some 14 members in all who have been in the habit of committing burglaries yearly in the Northern Shan States and Maymyo Subdivision; a number of burglary cases committed in Maymyo in 1919 was also traced to them. We were in a fair way to bringing the whole gang to book when I regret to say a certain Head Constable whom I later dismissed from the Force, did his best to mess up everything by undoubtedly taking money from some of the accused and allowing some valuable exhibits in the shape of stolen property to slip through his fingers. It was considered that there was sufficient evidence against a number of the gang to send them up for trial in two cases (one of 1919 and one of 1920) but both cases ended in acquittal. The whole gang is now under surveillance and I think an effective spoke has been put in their depredations.

An alarming number of burglaries was being committed in Mandalay Town during the latter half of the year which completely baffled the police. Circle Inspector of Police, East, Maung Po got information that the majority of them were the work of Nga Chit Hlaing and he arrested him in the house he was occupying; when arrested a large number of house-breaking implements and suspected stolen property as well as a 5 Chambered Revolver were found. Evidence to connect Chit Hlaing with two cases of burglary was forthcoming and he was sent up for trial, but got off in both; Chit Hlaing is a man of wealth and has a large number of friends and accomplices both in and out of Mandalay and I am certain he has spent a large sum of money to break down the prosecution evidence; the evidence against him was particularly strong in one case, but as I have not yet seen the proceedings I can only surmise that certain of the witnesses have been bought. With Chit Hlaing's arrest burglaries practically ceased in Mandalay Town, and I am glad to say that Nga Chit Hlaing has since been put away for one year under the Arms Act for being in possession of the revolver."

Unfortunately Chit Hlaing was acquitted on appeal.

18. There was a marked increase of 945 cases of cattle theft during the year, the total number of cases dealt with by the Magistrates and Police being 3,782. The figures

Statement
A, Parts
I and II.

Cattle Theft. below show the number of cases under this head during the past 10 years:—

Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1911	... 3,433	1916	... 3,348
1912	... 3,089	1917	... 2,952
1913	... 3,101	1918	... 2,403
1914	... 2,801	1919	... 2,837
1915	... 3,008	1920	... 3,782

The percentage of convicted cases to true cases fell from 52 in 1919 to 47. The value of unrecovered cattle was Rs. 1,75,655. The only appreciable decreases are reported by Myingyan (—48) and Meiktila (—37).

The most marked increases occurred in the following districts: Henzada (+252), Thayetmyo (+135), and Prome (+131).

It is remarkable that in Tavoy and Mergui, where other forms of crime are distressingly rife, cattle theft is very rare. Many Superintendents have written very interesting reports on this subject and have given the matter much careful thought. One of the main reasons for the general increase is the rise in the value of cattle consequent on the outbreak of cattle disease, which occurred in many districts, especially in the Irrawaddy Division. The Superintendent, Henzada, quotes this as the chief cause in his district coupled with the

failure of the crops, which "rendered the possession of his plough cattle a life and death matter to the cultivator in 1920." The natural consequence was that holding up cattle to ransom became a most popular and lucrative occupation among the local criminals as naturally owners preferred paying the price demanded to losing their cattle altogether.

To remedy this an attempt was made to organise a society among the villagers for resisting blackmail of this nature. The suggestion apparently emanated from the villagers themselves and I will quote the report of the Superintendent :—

"In the Lemyethna Township at Teingon Village a Society of cattle owners was formed. Each owner on joining paid a deposit which he forfeited if he paid ransom for lost cattle. If cattle belonging to a member were lost all the members were bound to cause an immediate report to be made and were themselves bound to search personally for the lost cattle, and not stop searching until the cattle were found or until it was clear that they were nowhere in the neighbourhood. If the cattle were found the owner paid a portion of their value to the funds. If they were not recovered the owner was compensated in full from the funds of the Society.

This system gave excellent results at Teingon Village. The Deputy Commissioner then in September took the matter up and as a result all officers (including Police) were directed to encourage societies on these lines throughout the district, carefully explaining the conditions.

A number of these societies have now been formed and it is hoped before long that they will be general throughout.

The effect has already been excellent, unreported cases, from what I hear, are now nothing like as numerous as before and as I have shown the number of reported cases has sensibly diminished. It is moreover remarkable that non-members are now being victimised and members of these societies are being, as a rule, left unmolested and those areas where no action to form societies has yet been taken are returning the largest figures for cattle theft.

This should point a moral and result in an increased number of societies. There have also been cases recently when immediate action by societies has resulted in the recovery of the cattle stolen and the apprehension of the criminals. A remarkable case also occurred not long ago when cattle belonging to two or three different people in the same village were taken. The usual demand for ransom was made. One of the victims belonged to the society and, in the place where the anonymous letter was found he posted an unqualified refusal, pointing out that his society would take all pains to run down the thieves. His cattle were soon after found released. His fellow victims were not so fortunate.

I am thus more hopeful of the future. I do not however believe that the cure will be immediate and radical. The sore had gone too deep for that. I do anticipate a gradual and continued improvement at the start which may later, I hope, progress more rapidly."

This system might be adopted with great advantage in other districts.

Mr. Merikin reports that in the Pegu District the police are most apathetic over the recording of cattle thefts and display extreme reluctance to take any action until or unless the case is brought to them already detected. This has been checked. It appears that the activities of Po Yin's gang of cattle thieves described in last year's report have only been curtailed and further operations are being organized against the gang by the Superintendent.

In Prome the number of reported cases was 316, or 131 more than in 1919. The Superintendent views this increase with equanimity and states that in his opinion the actual number of cases which occur in the district is 800. He is endeavouring to impress on his subordinates the importance of recording the occurrence of *all* such cases irrespective of the unfavourable statistics which must inevitably ensue. He says—

"The stealing of cattle causes great economic distress, and cattle theft is almost as important as violent crime, and certainly more important than most of the petty robberies we have in this district. Unless all cases are reported we can never hope to put a stop to it, as it is only by full reporting that we can find the extent that it is prevalent in the different localities. Cattle theft is far too common in this district, but there is not much chance of reducing it till both the Police and the people see that it is only by reporting all cases some cure can be obtained.

Pyanpay seems to be the most favourite form of cattle theft. There is however a great number of cattle theft in which the cattle are killed and eaten. There is practically no organised cattle theft.

The depredations of cattle thieves must cause more loss to the people of the district than cattle disease, and although a certain proportion of the cattle are recovered, the total loss must be great, 400 or 500 head a year. I have wondered why it has never been touched on by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in his Reports. This drain on the cattle of the district is probably one of the reasons for the poverty of the district. Hitherto this district has been too much occupied with violent crime to give much attention to cattle theft, but since the district seems to have become quieter as regards Violent Crime, it should be possible to be able to do more with cattle theft. The difficulty is partly the subordinate police who do not like to show a large number of undetected cases, and partly the villagers who prefer to pay up from Rs. 20 up to Rs. 75 ransom and finish with the matter, or who if their cattle have been killed or have disappeared regard it as fate against which nothing can be done. Cattle theft is therefore most lucrative and can be carried on with a good deal of impunity. There is a saying in the Inma jurisdiction that the small hills in the Indaing jungle are white with the bones of cattle—all stolen. The villages along the Nawin stream are also the haunts of notorious cattle thieves, who only steal locally but on a pretty large scale."

It is evident from the reports that the Track Law in Burma is practically a dead letter.

19. There was an increase of 1,467 cases under this head distributed fairly evenly over the province. The actual total was 16,091 as against 14,624 in 1919. The reasons for the rise are quoted by the majority of Superintendents as the failure of the crops in many districts and the increased cost of living with the consequent increase of poverty among the lower classes. With this I am inclined to agree. It certainly accounts for a great number of petty thefts of grain and money. The number of cases ending in conviction was 7,251 or 45 per cent. of those dealt with and 88 per cent. of those tried. The number of persons dealt with was 13,437 of whom 8,502 or 63 per cent. were convicted. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 9,97,871 (an increase of Rs. 1,33,932 over the previous year) of which Rs. 3,00,885 or 30 per cent. was recovered.

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Once again Ma-ubin was the most successful district in detection followed by Prome, Myaungmya and Tharrawaddy. It is noteworthy that the best results are shown by the more criminal districts, while districts such as Sagaing, Myitkyina and the Lower Chindwin show 29, 31 and 32 per cent. of detections respectively. This can only mean that the Police are at fault. Detection in Amherst and Mandalay was also very poor. In Tavoy the results were even worse than in previous years, while Mergui also displays a lamentably low percentage of convictions.

Bassein reports the largest number of cases once more and also the largest increase. The Superintendent ascribes this to poverty and the dearness of living, and the Deputy Commissioner remarks: "The harvest was not as good as usual and this usually leads to an increase in thefts."

Few cases of interest are reported and the majority of the reports are very uninteresting on this subject.

20. During the past three years there has been a very marked diminution in the number of cases dealt with under the Excise Act. In 1918 the number of true cases was 7,289, while in 1920 only 5,339 cases were dealt with. The largest decreases occurred in Bassein 211, Tharrawaddy 182, Henzada 179, Minbu 119 and Ma-ubin 55. The only Superintendent who comments on this decline is Mr. Harvey (Henzada) who deduces that the drink habit is on the wane owing to the activities of the Village Protection Associations and the group system of Headmen who have set their faces against this vice. In this connection the Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division remarks:—

"The Burman Youth's Temperance League has been active in several parts of the Division and may produce some permanent effect. Though its object is good and it deserves encouragement its efforts have in some cases been forcible rather than judicious. However in America prohibition started with saloon smashing."

The Deputy Commissioner, Ma-ubin, remarks:—

"I do not think the decrease in these cases represents any tendency to forsake these habits. The fact that . . . practically the smallest quantity of intoxicant rarely fails to make a Burman intoxicated renders the suggestion of prohibition put forward by some Burmese Societies a less intolerable restriction on the liberty of the subject than it might appear at first sight. . . . On the other hand I think there is an undoubted tendency to exaggerate the importance of drink and gambling as causes of crime and in this district the number of cases due to either is insignificant."

The Superintendent, Bassein, omits to mention the result of the experiment of closing of a number of liquor shops in the Kyōnpyaw Subdivision and presumably the result has not been striking. In Prome the "one bottle" system has been introduced. In other words the maximum amount of liquor a person may possess at one time is one bottle instead of four as in former days. The Superintendent reports that this has made no difference to the prevalence of drunkenness or crime, but he can obtain no facts one way or the other. The Deputy Commissioner, however, is of opinion that the system has decreased the hawking of shop liquor without perceptibly increasing illicit supplies. With this view I am inclined to agree.

Of the 5,339 true cases dealt with, the Police and Villagers are responsible for 2,260, or 640 less than in 1919. The balance were instituted by the Excise Department. The cases were successfully handled, the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 92, a slight improvement on the previous year. Six

thousand four hundred and forty-nine persons were dealt with and of these 5,318 or 82 per cent. were convicted.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, comments on the prevalence of illicit distillation in Tavoy. He says:—

"Undoubtedly much illicit liquor is manufactured in the District. The bulk of it is manufactured in the hilly jungles in the neighbourhood of mining centres, and one Sub-Inspector of Excise in each Township constitutes an utterly inadequate staff for dealing with the problem. Headmen are rewarded on a liberal scale and more and more assistance is being received from them, especially in the Thayetchaung and Launglon Townships. But even here they will not do the best work—and provoke the enmity of the illicit distillers—until they have the constant and sympathetic encouragement of District and Police officers. In the vast Tavoy and Yebyu Townships, with villages scattered far apart, illicit manufacture is likely to continue in a more or less flourishing condition for the present."

Very little cocaine was seized, the largest haul being 960 grains by the Excise Department in Pyapōn. A similar amount was also captured in Prome. The only other districts in which this drug was found are Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Myaungmya and Magwe. A very large capture of ganja was made by the Tharrawaddy Police in one case amounting to 104,000 tolas. Other notable seizures were made in Amherst 11,645 tolas and Insein 11,466 tolas. In the Amherst case the ganja had been smuggled into Burma from Siam by some Shans who were arrested by a Constable. The Superintendent remarks that judging from the amount of ganja seized in his district, *i.e.* 21,352 tolas as against 1,989 in 1919, there is a steadily increasing demand for it. The main source of supply is Siam.

21. Still further activity was displayed under the Opium Act and the number of cases rose from 2,016 to 2,444, Tharrawaddy being responsible for 360, or more than twice as many cases as any other district. The Police Department were responsible for 182 of these cases and the Excise 178. In Hanthawaddy as many as 35 prosecutions were instituted by Village Headmen, who had taken no interest in this question in previous years. As the Superintendent remarks:—

"If headmen continue to help in prosecuting offenders under the Opium Act petty crime in the villages will soon show a decrease."

In Bassein the Deputy Commissioner notes that there is great room for more keenness on the part of the Police. Several Superintendents remark that "Temperance" movements and Village Associations are rendering them great assistance in checking this form of crime. Very few cases are reported from Tavoy and the Deputy Commissioner remarks:—

"Much opium has undoubtedly found its way in the past from the Mines to the neighbouring villages on the Siamese border. What happened, even with a mine under European control, was that the distribution of opium under special license to mine coolies (Chinese) was left to a Chinese clerk or local shopkeeper. The latter carefully added to his list every new consumer who arrived at the mine while omitting to report the departure of a consumer. The result was that he was soon drawing regular supplies for (say) 300 consumers while there were actually only 100 at the mine. There being no Excise control he sold the balance of the opium to the local Karens and so forth.

Consumers are now being concentrated in 4 or 5 of the largest mines where distribution is entirely controlled by the management and closely watched by the Excise Staff."

In Mandalay six very large seizures amounting to 16,084 tolas of opium were made during the year. The credit for four of these cases is due to the Excise Department.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, in his review makes the following comment:—

"The huge seizures of opium that have been made show that the illicit traffic is attaining enormous dimensions. The opium that is being seized is not for use in this district, but is being passed through from the Shan States or from the Kachin Hills to Rangoon, and the excise staff and police are to be congratulated on the success they have attained. At the same time it is clear that these seizures are not sufficient to discourage the smugglers, for each seizure seems to be followed by the adoption of more elaborate and more expensive arrangement for smuggling. Unless some adequate steps can be made to reduce the cultivation of the poppy this traffic will not be brought to an end."

Once again I regret to note that Shwebo, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin record a total of only 20 cases between them. The Superintendents do not comment on this and I can only infer that the matter has been neglected. The Superintendent, Kyaukse, has gone into the question and points out that although opium is smuggled through the Kyaukse District it is passed out very rapidly making detection very difficult. The smuggling connection between the Kyaukse

and Tharrawaddy Districts pointed out in last year's report is sufficient to justify the deputation of an officer from Tharrawaddy to Kyaukse with a view to tracing the source from which the opium seized in the former district emanates.

The number of prosecutions under the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act remains the same, *i.e.* 242 of which 202 were successful. Twenty-two per cent. of these cases were instituted in Prome.

22. The number of prosecutions under the Gambling Act dropped from 4,696 in 1919 to 4,655. Four thousand five hundred and seventy-eight of these were tried and 3,510 or 75 per cent. of the cases dealt with ended in conviction against 77 per cent. in 1919. Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine persons were dealt with in connection with the above cases, 31,010 were tried and 18,150 or 57 per cent. of the persons dealt with were convicted. The nett result of this is that fewer prosecutions for gambling were undertaken and the results as indicated by the percentage of convictions 10 cases tried were less successful.

Many officers report that their subordinates connive at the gambling which takes place in their jurisdictions and the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, remarks :—

"There is no doubt that certain officers of the Police receive retaining fees from and abstain from interfering with the principal promoters of gambling."

This is a most serious charge which should be thoroughly investigated. The attention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, will be drawn to the matter and he will be asked to hold an enquiry. The Commissioner, Irrawaddy, in commenting on this section says :—

"The open way in which gambling is carried on in many parts of the Division, particularly in Pyawbôn District, is not creditable. There is no doubt that the Gambling Act as at present constituted makes it extremely difficult to deal with the influential gambler who is the real danger to the community."

And there is much truth in the following remarks of Mr. Rake, District Superintendent of Police, Prome :—

It (The Gambling Act) is, I think, a weapon of oppression in the hands of subordinate Police and other officials and certainly does not touch the class at whom it is aimed. Ninety per cent. of the men arrested and tried are gamblers of the most petty description, who do no harm whatever. The large number of these petty cases is due to the fact that the arresting officer gets half the fines. The big influential gamblers, who should be run in, are seldom touched, because in nearly every district in Burma there is an arrangement between them and the Police. The Hon'ble Judges remark in their Report of 1929 "action against casual participants in a gambling 'waing' can effect no object."

The District Superintendent of Police can do little in this matter; he is up against vested interests with the whole Burman Police force against him.

More use should be made of Section 17 of the Act under which the habitual gambler can be bound down—176 prosecutions were launched under this section of which 156 were successful. That the methods of the modern gamblers are being brought up to date is apparent from the following extract from the Mandalay report :—

"There are however two notorious gamblers who continue to organize gambling on a large scale with more or less impunity. Many efforts have been made to catch them but so far they have proved too clever; they each hire a large number of houses in the Town and never gamble in the same one twice in succession, nor do they ever gamble in any one place for any length of time. The advent of the motor car too helps them their trade and frequently gambling parties are organized to take place in the jungle and in surrounding villages, the intending players all proceeding to the appointed spot by motor car."

The Chinese Clubs in Bassein are still in existence and a raid was executed on one of them resulting in the conviction of the members and the infliction of heavy fines.

The chief difficulty in suppressing gambling—as has been many times remarked—is the Burman's inherent love of it and the lenient attitude of the village headmen and elders, who in certain cases were themselves convicted for gambling during the year. Many officers remark on the dreary conditions of village life and the necessity of providing some healthy excitement in the shape of boat racing and horse racing under proper control. As remarked by Mr. English some years ago, if the Burman is not allowed to gamble openly he will do so in secret and he quoted an instance of meetings held in certain villages in Myaungmya to bet on the weight of pigs.

23. There was a further increase in the number of prosecutions for offences under the Arms Act, the total number being 842 as against 824 in 1919. The results were a shade

more successful as regards prosecution, 96 per cent. of the cases tried resulting in conviction. As regards persons 82 per cent. of those dealt with and 85 per cent. of those tried were convicted.

The number of firearms seized or surrendered rose from 97 to 154; 66 of these were obtained in the Amherst District. The District Superintendent of Police reports—

"About the middle of the year the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, issued a proclamation which was circulated to villages in the Yé, Lamaing and Kya-in Townships, asking headmen and villagers to hand in all unlicensed guns by a certain date. Under this proclamation headmen were able to get hold of the guns already referred to, most of which were voluntarily surrendered by the owners or placed where they could easily be found, which accounted for the abnormal number of guns surrendered." There have always been many unlicensed guns in the district, chiefly on account of its proximity to Siam.

Superintendents are unanimous in support of the arming of village headmen with guns as a protection against dacoits and there is only one case reported in which one of these weapons was lost. The theft occurred in Thatôn and the weapon was subsequently recovered by the Pegu Police. In Hanthawaddy three guns were withdrawn from headmen as they had been misused. The nature of the "misuse" is not mentioned. I regret to record that there were three instances of the loss of firearms belonging to Police Officers. These occurred in Thayetmyo, Shwebo and Mandalay. One of these was recovered. An Army rifle belonging to the Royal Scots Regiment, which was stolen from their camp at Okkyin in October, was recovered by the Insein Police. It was discovered tied to a beam under a house, but there was not sufficient evidence to prosecute the house owner. A large number of such cases fail owing to the difficulty in establishing proof of possession.

The Superintendent, Henzada, reports that there are as many as seven unlicensed revolvers in the hands of criminals in his district and he suspects the existence of many more. A Sub-Inspector has been placed on special duty with a mounted patrol and he has been instructed to devote his energies to recovering these weapons. A number of interesting cases are mentioned in which the Police acting on information captured firearms on the persons of criminals travelling by Railway. The number of locally manufactured guns seized is comparatively large.

In the Minbu District an officer searching for stolen property in a dacoity case discovered three cartridges. The house owner—a suspected criminal—then gave information which led to the arrest of a man wanted in two cases, one of murder and the other of dacoity. This led to the break up of a gang responsible for two dacoities and two robberies in the Salin Subdivision.

Consequent on the revision of the rules under the Arms Act, the number of licensed firearms rose from 2,267 in 1919 to 7,823. The effect of this measure will be watched with interest and some apprehension.

24. The number of true cases of non-cognizable crime fell from 40,220 to 39,404, a decrease of 816 cases. The largest drop was under class VI, the most noticeable item being "intimidation" and "special and local laws not cognizable by the Police." In class IV, minor offences against the person, there was a decrease of 419 cases. Increases are recorded under class I (+62), and Class V (+146), mainly under the head of mischief.

The majority of districts show a decrease, but Mandalay (+1,765) and Yamethin (+351) were noteworthy exceptions. In both these districts the increase fell in class VI.

Of the 39,404 cases dealt with 27,795 or 71 per cent. were convicted. Seventy-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-three persons appeared before the courts and 43,706 or 56 per cent. were convicted.

Once again attention is drawn to the fact that although 5,809 cognizable cases were classified as false only 146 prosecutions for perjury or giving false evidence were instituted. The only method of checking these cases is to prosecute informants promptly and without mercy.

25. There was an increase of 527 persons under these sections, the total number being 1,996. The improvement in the handling of these cases mentioned in last year's

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report has been maintained and the percentage of convictions has risen from 85 to 86. The number of persons dealt with rose from 1,242 to 1,712.

The districts principally responsible for the increase of prosecutions are Prome (+171), Thatôn (+138), Henzada (+110), Bassein (+91), Thayetmyo (+75), Pakōkku (+40) and Tavoy (+34), while on the other hand prosecutions in Meiktila dropped from 86 to 3 and in Myaungmya from 128 to 60. In Prome the rise was due to action taken against members of gangs notified under the Criminal Tribes Act. As these men are known to be dangerous criminals the number of prosecutions may be regarded without anxiety. In Henzada, however, there is some reason to suppose that the majority of the prosecutions were launched against comparatively harmless individuals. This was checked during the year. The folly of the indiscriminate use of these sections is obvious and many a hardened criminal has begun his career of crime as a comparatively innocuous member of the community sent to jail under Section 110 by a careless or unscrupulous Inspector. The practice of obtaining sanction for prosecution and holding it over the head of the intended victim is one which should be put down with a very firm hand. In Thatôn the number of cases includes 99 under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act to which I will allude later. The Superintendent, Meiktila, reports that such strong action was taken under the Preventive Sections during 1919, that there were no persons against whom steps could be taken as they were all still either under security or had only just been released. In Myaungmya the Superintendent stopped prosecutions as he found that the correct class of person was not being prosecuted. This Superintendent is not a believer in the utility of the preventive sections, which however are of the greatest assistance to the Police when judiciously used. I agree with the Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, who remarks.

"The difficulty of using these sections against really important offenders is almost insuperable in the present state of public opinion, nevertheless I do not agree with the District Superintendent of Police, Myaungmya, that action under the bad livelihood section may be neglected."

Habitual Offenders Restriction Act.—It is unfortunate that the provisions of this most useful Act appear to have been overlooked by both Magistrates and the Police in the majority of districts. In only 320 cases were orders passed under the Act, and Prome (126) and Thatôn (99) were responsible for 225 of this number. In 22 districts no action was taken whatever. The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, remarks that in Henzada Magistrates are required to note in the Diary of section 110, cases whether they have considered the advisability of taking action under Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. It is to be hoped that the provisions of this Act will now be made more widely known to all Magistrates. The Superintendent, Prome, is enthusiastic over this Act and his comments bear reproduction. He says:—

"Habitual Offenders Restriction Act has been extensively used in the district and in nearly all cases the criminals are made to report every day for three years. There are those, Sessions Judges, District Magistrates and a few District Superintendents of Police and I am among them, who regard section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with great dislike, as being an unfair means of getting rid of criminals, whom a defective Police Force is unable to get rid of by detecting their guilt; as having only a temporary and superficial effect; and in some cases as leading to great abuses when the Subordinate Police prosecute unchecked. I wonder if Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, is more humane. The man certainly has his family life, and within the village-trust is his own master, but it must be very irksome to have to report once a day and to be unable to go anywhere without a pass, and I am told the criminals hate the new Act. As I have said I regard section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with dislike, and I am glad that Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, has come so that men need not go to gaol, but if a district has got out of hand, it is impossible to bring it to order again without some sort of preventive action. After order has been restored, preventive action can diminish, as the Police and officials have regained the control that was lost and ordinary methods become sufficient. This is shown in the case of Tharrawaddy, where action under the preventive sections has decreased equally with the crime. Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, unless the man goes to gaol, is a dead letter. He is not meant by law to go to gaol, obviously something else was required for these criminal districts, and it has been found in Habitual Offenders Restriction Act which I consider has had a wonderful effect in this district, and I hope and think that the effect is not merely superficial.

The Superintendent, Thatôn, says:—

"Under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act considerable action was taken; 99 cases were opened, tried and convicted. The state of crime in the district towards the end of 1919 and at the beginning of 1920 called for drastic action to roll back the wave of crime that threatened to engulf the district. The effect of Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was tried in the Thatôn Circle and, because it proved effective there in smashing up the Yinnyeik gang of dacoits, it was adopted throughout the district. We were threatened with a rise in crime of at least 50 per cent. over the 1919 figures during the early months of the year; yet we ended the year with less crime than in 1919, and this in spite of an

increase of 124 cases under the preventive sections. It was found that evidence was easier to collect for Habitual Offenders Restriction Act in many cases than for action under 110, especially when deportation was contemplated. In the cases under Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, the witnesses did not back out as they did in several of the 110 cases.

The Magistrates have not yet had enough experience of the use of Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, and there is a tendency to send Habitual Offenders Restriction Act deportees to the same spot instead of scattering the members of any criminal organization. So far too, Magistrates have not yet grasped the greater advantage that are obtained by using Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, on habituals when convicted, in place of section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. If Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, is properly worked there is much more chance of there being a real reform of the criminal than ever was the case under the old 110 bond system."

It is perhaps unfortunate that the Thatôn Magistrates should have restricted several persons under this Act to a tract in the neighbouring district of Pegu which was not unnaturally resented by the Pegu District Authorities. The Deputy Commissioner, Prome, points out that no reports are made of the prosecutions for breaches of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, and Superintendents will be asked to include them in future reports.

The Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, has a direct bearing on the surveillance of criminals which will be commented on in the next section.

26. The number of names on the registers at the end of 1919 should have been 7,008 instead of 7,005. This was due to an incorrect return from the Northern Shan States. These figures include 219 conditionally released prisoners. At the end of 1920, 6,801 names were borne on the registers in addition to 245 conditionally released prisoners—a total of 7,046. Of these, 5,085 were actually under surveillance, 1,471 were in jail and 490 had been allowed to disappear. The percentage of persons untraced fell from 8 to 7.

The statistics furnished by districts show that as many as 1,334 of those now under surveillance are leading honest lives. It is obvious that if the figures are correct these names could and should be expunged from the registers. The number of persons against whom action was taken under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 315. Considering that as many as 823 previously convicted men were reconvicted during the year, more use might be made of this section by the magistracy.

It is clear that efforts have been made in some districts to reduce the number of men under surveillance, but Insein, Pegu, Prome, Henzada, Tavoy, Mergui, Thayetmyo, Pakôkku and Yamèthin have all added appreciably to the already large numbers under surveillance.

The condition of affairs in Pegu, which was alluded to in last year's report, has been ameliorated to a certain extent. The Superintendent reports that until quite recently endeavours were made to trace the movements of *all persons who had ever been convicted* of an offence enterable in Register XI. Naturally sufficient attention could not be devoted to the movements of real criminals. I have every confidence that Mr. Merrikin will succeed in setting this matter right. In Henzada there seems to be much room for improvement and the Superintendent has taken steps to revise the history sheets in his district.

The number of men under surveillance in Thatôn is the second highest in the Province, following close on the heels of Tharrawaddy. The Superintendent remarks as follows:—

"The district has a surprising number of really dangerous criminals. The figures of section 29 show that 96 men convicted during the year had three or more previous convictions; while during 1929, 58 men with similar records were convicted. It stands to reason that these swell the number of men who have to be brought under close surveillance. There are very few men on the surveillance register whose record of convictions, and not mere police information, do not justify their entry. While crime continues to be up to merely its normal level in the district, the list of men to be kept under surveillance will be a long one. The total of well-known habituals exceeds the strength of the force and ruthless exclusion of every criminal not proved up to the hilt to be a habitual would not reduce the total below the total of the force. It is to be hoped that with the application of Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, and the enforced honest livelihood many criminals will have to find, the number of habituals will gradually decrease."

The Habitual Offenders Restriction Act is a most valuable aid to the police in surveillance. The District Superintendent of Police, Prome, writes:—

"Surveillance over criminals has greatly improved and the interest now taken in them is professional not philanthropic I am afraid. All the registered men have good history sheets written up. The place of the police however in the surveillance of criminals has been taken by the young lady H.O.R.A. who made her first appearance this year. She has had a marvellously restraining influence and the police owe a great debt of gratitude to her. The criminal was inclined at first to jeer at her, she seemed so weak and feeble, but he soon learned her strength and now holds her in the greatest respect. She has formed a school for criminals in the district, and at present has 126 pupils, most of whom have to attend for three years.

This Act has solved the problem of surveillance. Surveillance of criminals was formerly very defective and was necessarily so, as continuous surveillance was required over the worst men and could not be carried out. Surveillance now becomes automatic and is carried out by the criminal himself. The Act seems to have had an extraordinary effect on the district and I ascribe to it the present tranquillity (as compared with 1919). One must beware however of what was written in the *Rangoon Gazette* the otherday.

"The trouble with all this forms of legislation—however necessary they may be as preventive measures in special cases—is that the active executive officer or the Police Officer unsuccessful in the detection of crime is able to create a false idea of improved criminal conditions within his district or subdivision or township by confining in jail all who he thinks are likely to commit offences. I have taken this aspect of the case into consideration."

It should be remembered, however, that the provisions of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, only extend to persons against whom there is sufficient evidence on record to secure the issue of an order of restriction and not to the large number of men who are clever enough to evade the limelight while organising the commission of crime on a large scale.

No orders have yet been issued making it incumbent on all village headmen to report immediately to the police the absence of surveillance criminals from their homes, but I understand that executive orders under the Village Act will shortly be issued by Government.

27. There were 3,887 proclaimed offenders and absconders at large at the end of the year. The year opened with 4,144 names

Proclaimed and absconding offenders.

(8 names having been wrongly included by Yamèthin District) and 1,681 more names were advertised

during the year. One thousand two hundred and twenty-three men were arrested and 715 names were cancelled.

The number of names is gradually being reduced. At the end of 1910 there were 6,395 absconders. Superintendents report that they have struck off the names of the majority of petty absconders after a careful perusal of cases. Henzada still has 348 names on the register and Hanthawaddy shows 304. Bassein effected the largest number of arrests (135), while Hanthawaddy accounted for 104. Pegu also did well. Once again Myaungmya arrested the largest number of absconders wanted by other districts.

Although police work is showing signs of improvement as regards the apprehension of absconders, it is apparent from many of the reports that much more should be done than is done at present. In Insein results were not good and the Superintendent reports that there is a lack of system, too much being left to beat patrol officers. Good work was done in Pegu by the Beat Constables, but the Sub-Inspectors are apathetic. I have no doubt Mr. Merrikin will succeed in arousing them. In Prome, where all but the most important names have been eliminated, the number of arrests is naturally small, but the Superintendent is not satisfied that enough is being done. The question is not however being overlooked.

In Henzada it seems that this important question has been badly neglected both by Beat Constables and Station Officers. The presumption is that superior officers were also apathetic. As I have already mentioned there are more absconders from Henzada than from any other district in Burma and it is high time that matters were rectified. Good work was done in Thayetmyo where several dangerous outlaws were accounted for.

A number of Military deserters were arrested in Ma-ubin, Mandalay, Kyaukse and Meiktila. Seventeen prisoners of war apparently escaped in Meiktila district where seven were recaptured. Yamèthin accounted for three and Kyaukse for one.

Finger Print Bureau and Identification of old Offenders.

28. The following table illustrates in brief the work done by the Police:—

Year.	Identified with one previous conviction.		Identified with two previous convictions.		Identified with three previous convictions.		Identified with four and more previous convictions.		Total	
	By Police.	By Jail.	By Police.	By Jail.	By Police.	By Jail.	By Police.	By Jail.	By Police.	By Jail.
1919	2,477	5	1,326	5	855	7	984	2	5,642	19
1920	2,511	13	1,484	4	829	4	1,063	2	5,887	23

In Tavoy 10 old offenders were recognised by the jail authorities after conviction. The police had not proved these convictions as the cases did not call for enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Five similar cases occurred in Thayetmyo and the officers concerned were punished. Shwebo and Yamethin each failed to prove previous convictions in three cases, but in only one instance were the police to blame. Two cases occurred in Bassein and the police are in no way to blame.

Finger Print Bureau.—At the close of the year 1919 there were 191,365 slips on record in the Bureau, of which 183,554 were in the Search Almira and 7,811 in the Jail Almira. During the year under review 20,035 slips were received and accepted for record, of which number, 6,313 were the slips of prisoners who had been previously convicted and whose slips were therefore already on record. Of the remaining 13,722 slips received, 8,107 were placed in the Search Almira and 5,615 in the Jail Almira. The number of slips withdrawn during the year from the Search and Jail Almiras on account of death, release on appeal, etc., numbered 1,541 and 187, respectively. Four thousand nine-hundred and fifty-five slips were removed from the Jail Almira and transferred to the Search Almira owing to release of prisoners from gaol.

The nett balance of slips on record at the end of the year was 195,075 in the Search Almira and 8,284 in the Jail Almira, making a grand total of 203,359.

The increase per annum fluctuates between 9,000 and 11,000 so that the increase for 1920 was slightly above normal.

Rejections.—During the year under review, 2,216 slips sent in for record were rejected, mainly because impressions were faulty or because necessary particulars were omitted on the reverse. The figures for the past three years are :—

1918	...	...	...	...	1,590
1919	...	...	...	...	1,358
1920	...	...	...	...	2,216

These figures show a substantial increase (63 per cent) over last year's figures. The following districts show the lowest percentage of rejections :—

Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	2 per cent.
Pegu	...	...	...	...	2 per cent.
Insein	...	...	...	...	3 per cent.
Myaungmya	...	...	...	...	3 per cent.
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	5 per cent.

A high percentage of rejections is shown by the following districts :—

Pakokku	...	15 per cent.	Magwe	...	17 per cent.
Shwebo	...	15 per cent.	Bhamo	...	17 per cent.
Yamethin	...	15 per cent.	Myitkyina	...	17 per cent.
Myingyan	...	15 per cent.	Ruby Mines	...	19 per cent.
Northern Shan States	...	15 per cent.	Katha	...	20 per cent.
Rangoon	...	16 per cent.	Upper Chindwin	...	20 per cent.
Kyaukpadaung	...	17 per cent.	Bassein	...	24 per cent.
Salween	...	17 per cent.	Arakan Hill Tracts	...	40 per cent.

The percentage of rejection is not at all satisfactory.

The Arakan Hill Tracts sent in only 5 slips, of which 2 were rejected. The majority of rejections were occasioned by the carelessness of the officers responsible for their correct submission, in that they failed to give particulars in one or more items of Form ^{Crime 53} _{Police 135}. It is noticeable that the percentage of rejections in sixteen districts is unnecessarily high, and an improvement cannot be hoped for until District Superintendents of Police and their Assistants exercise a closer and more efficient supervision over their subordinates in this matter.

During the whole year, 168 police officers, of whom 7 were Inspectors, 3 Deputy Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 125 Sub-Inspectors, 30 Head Constables and 1 Constable received instruction in the Elementary Finger Print Class. This represents a decrease of 78 compared with last year's figures, and the small number of officers trained is certainly one of the contributory causes of the high percentage of rejections. Another cause is the fact that services of the proficient do not appear to be made use of to the fullest extent.

In addition to the Police Officers trained, 29 Excise Officers including 14 Inspectors and 15 Sub-Inspectors were trained in Finger Print work.

Search Slips.—The number of slips received for search totalled 7,194, out of which previous convictions were traced in 1,828 cases or slightly over 25 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1919 was 23 per cent.

Six hundred and sixty-one slips had to be returned for reprint before they could be classified for purposes of search. The percentage of returned slips is 9 for 1920 as compared with 7 for 1919. In this direction, therefore, improvement is required. No fewer than 497 of the search slips submitted belonged to criminals or suspects living in the districts submitting the slip, thus showing that the officers responsible had taken little or no trouble to keep themselves conversant with the movements and doings of their own criminals.

Out of the 1,828 traced cases, 50 were absconders and 66 surveillance criminals who had been lost sight of. Intimation of arrest was sent in 1,215 cases to the accused person's home district in order that a certificate of previous conviction might be forwarded, and the movements of the criminals known.

During the year under report, the slips of 294 removed or dismissed Police Constables, whose re-enlistment was considered undesirable, were received and recorded, and 1,107 search slips of recruits were dealt with. Of these, 20 were found to be undesirables. The figures for 1919 were 1,141 slips and 41 undesirables.

Two hundred and fifty-five finger print slips of candidates for employment in the Burma Railways were received. Previous convictions were traced in 2 cases only.

The Yenangyaung Bureau continued to supply a considerable amount of work, no fewer than 3,263 slips being received therefrom during the year. This together with 1,908 slips which were left over in arrears from 1919, totals 5,171. Of these, 3,292 were disposed of, leaving 1,879 still to be dealt with. Previous convictions were traced in 45 cases.

During the year, expert evidence was given in 271 cases, of which 189 were criminal and 82 civil. Experts who were summoned to give evidence in these cases were absent for 365 working days. In one civil case evidence was given on commission.

In 490 cases expert opinion was given in writing. Of these cases, 481 were criminal and the remainder civil. In 442 out of the 481 criminal cases the finger prints were on pawn-tickets, in which the suspect was traced in 369 cases. In 67 cases the suspect was not traced, and in 6 cases the prints were indecipherable. The remaining 39 prints were on miscellaneous articles and in 10 of these cases the suspect was traced. In all cases the suspect was not traced, while the remaining 18 prints were indecipherable.

In civil cases expert fees to the amount of Rs. 689 were credited to Government.

"B" Lists.—During the year under report, there were received from Superintendents of Jails 477 monthly Jail statement "B" lists, containing the names of 6,358 prisoners of special classes to be released, and of 54 prisoners who had died in Jail. These lists were carefully checked in the Bureau.

Revision.—The process of reclassifying and transferring old finger print slips which was begun in May 1916 was completed during the year.

Out of 203,359 slips retained in the Bureau, 111,029 have been classified according to the Director of Intelligence Bureau's new method and transferred to the new almirah, leaving a balance of 92,330 in the Search Almirah for retained slips. Of these, 12,455 slips were withdrawn for reasons given in the revision lists received from districts.

This leaves a total of 79,875 slips which have been withdrawn and kept in a separate almirah and not subjected to classification according to the Director of Intelligence Bureau's new method. But these slips will shortly be revised and those not eligible for withdrawal will be subjected to the new method of classification and transferred to the new almirah.

The work of the Bureau was very well executed under the supervision of Inspector Maung Ba Hein and his staff.

29. During the year 1920 political activities amongst all classes in Burma increased enormously and threw a large volume of extra work upon the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department necessitating the appointments of English, Burmese and Indian Stenographers and an increase in the staff of the Translation Branch. As the majority of the work under this heading is of a confidential nature it is unwise to comment on it in this report.

The undermentioned four gangs were notified by the Local Government under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year :—

- (1) Paukkôn-Thônzè gang of 58 members.
- (2) Kyataw-Shanzu-Kalauktheik gang of 33 members.
- (3) Shwebo-Sagaing gang of 27 members.
- (4) Shwelinban gang of 59 members.

The collection of information necessary for the notification of the Thônzè Nga Thin and Po Kha *alias* Ba Tun gang was completed during the year, but the gang had not been notified.

Steps were also being taken to notify four other gangs during the year, but investigation had not been completed. The amount of labour and correspondence involved in the above was enormous.

An account of the various gangs of dacoits dealt with during the year has been given in paragraph 16.

Post Office Cases—Twenty cases of loss and theft of registered letters and parcels while in transit were enquired into by the Criminal Investigation Department. Ten of these were found to be true cases and only one was convicted. The remaining ten cases were struck off. The poor results in this direction must be attributed to the fact that in the majority of the cases thefts are committed by the Postal subordinates themselves and as remarked last year all evidence is destroyed. There was a large increase in the number of forged currency notes seized during the year. The majority of these notes were of the value of one rupee. The following are among the more outstanding cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department :—

An Anglo-Indian styling himself as Count Delamere came to Burma about the middle of the year and carried out a series of swindles—obtaining goods from European firms in Rangoon on credit and staying at different hotels, subsequently disappearing without paying the bills. The man was arrested at Mogôk, where he was endeavouring to obtain precious stones under false pretences. He was convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment amounting to two years in all.

An enquiry was held into the murder of a half-caste Chinese clerk in the Railway Station Waiting Room at Toungoo. The deceased had gone to Toungoo with some friends to attend the races. Although every effort was made to bring the case to light, it remained undetected.

A series of systematic theft of goods from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company launches was enquired into by the Department. Two men were convicted.

The cases of gold smuggling into Moulmein mentioned in last year's report was brought to a successful conclusion. The Assistant Collector of Customs was convicted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,000 on appeal.

Inspector Maung Ba Hla having received information of extensive traffic in forged notes held a thorough enquiry and was successful in arresting the forger of the notes at the Rangoon Railway Station with several forged notes and counterfeiting implements on his person. The accused was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

An important case of embezzlement of Government money in the Postmaster-General's office, involving a sum of Rs. 17,000, was successfully investigated—a clerk in the General Post Office being convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

The Public Works Department embezzlement case, which was mentioned in last year's annual report, was twice sent up for trial and on each occasion the

jury were unable to return a unanimous verdict and the accused were finally acquitted.

30. The majority of the reports are most uninteresting on this point and indeed it is a question regarding which there is little

Beat Patrols.

fresh to be written. The usual statistics and lists of punishments and rewards are given and that is all.

It is clear that officers are devoting more attention to the improvement of the patrol system and the employment of Head Constables on this duty should have beneficial results. In Pegu, however, the Station Officers displayed little interest in their Beat Patrols and the Superintendent says that the idea that the collection of vital statistics is the most important of the Beat Head Constables' duties has not yet been entirely eradicated.

In Ma-ubin the Superintendent devised a system of tokens for checking the visits of the Beat Patrols which should discourage the patrols from falsifying their note books and village registers.

In the Salween District a Beat Constable was deputed to arrest an absconder from Toungoo who was living in his beat. The constable evidently knowing the absconder to be a desperate character took two of his relatives with him and none of them have been seen since. The presumption is that they were murdered, but no definite proof could be obtained.

In Tavoy the Superintendent is not enthusiastic about the work of the Beat Head Constables and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that more information should be collected by them. In this district armed Civil Police patrols were useful in dispersing dacoit gangs in Launglon and Yebyu Townships, while armed Military Police patrols were used on the frontier as a protection against bands of frontier outlaws.

There are 1,347 beats with an average number of 29 villages. The average area of each beat is 126 miles.

In Mergui the average area of the Beat Constable's beat is 816 square miles with 39 villages. It is not a matter for surprise that the working of the patrols is adversely reported on by the Superintendent. This district with its vast distances has long been understaffed with police and proposals for a further increase of strength have since been submitted to Government.

In Myaungmya the work of the beat patrols is reported to have been unsatisfactory. Although surveillance work and the collection of intelligence may have suffered, much activity was displayed in other directions, as many as 92 cases under the Gambling, Opium, Excise and Village Acts being reported by Beat Head Constables. Their energies should be diverted to the work for which they were originally intended—the surveillance of criminals and intelligence work.

The motor patrol boats in Myaungmya continued to do good work.

31. The relations between the Police and Village Headmen continue to improve. The system of grouping the headmen of

Village Headmen and the Rural Police.

various tracts and holding meetings to discuss criminals and crime is a most important advance. I

quote the following extract from the review of Mr. Cabell, Commissioner, Pegu Division :—

"All officers comment very favourably upon the results of the working of the group system as applied to *Thugyis* of villages. The various village-tracts are grouped in units and the *Thugyis* of the different tracts combined in the unit meet periodically and discuss matters of interest and particularly crime in their tracts. Supposing that there are one or more villages in the unit in which criminals are known to be common, it is expected that the *Thugyis* of the better villages will drag on the Headman or Headmen of the worse villages into keeping their criminals in order either by getting them dealt with under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act or put on security or expelled from the village. It is hoped by these means gradually to create and stimulate public spirit and to induce the better villages to take action against the criminality which they would not otherwise take. The weak point about the group system is that unless the *Thugyis* meet with some particular object in view their meetings are apt to fall into desuetude or to degenerate into mere social gatherings which report quite incorrectly for the information of the Deputy Commissioner that all is well within their tracts. This is mentioned as actually happening in Hanthawaddy. It is to prevent this deterioration that the Deputy Commissioner, Prome (and other officers as well) is anxious to invest selected Headmen with criminal powers as a Bench to try certain classes of cases. This idea has been mooted before and it was recently discussed at a meeting of Commissioners. There are obvious difficulties in the way but I am disposed to think that the last has not been heard of these Benches of Headmen. Most officers of experience are decidedly in favour of them. It is not so much that the Bench would afford much relief to stipendiary Magistrates by the amount of criminal work it did, as that the meeting of capable Headmen for a particular and well-defined purpose would keep up an

interest in their meetings and would help in the formation of a well-defined public opinion with the effect of suppressing criminal activities. No doubt too Headmen will gain much in standing and authority by sitting as a Bench with their fellow Headmen. Another thing which would help to preserve interest in these meetings of Headmen would be the placing of funds at their disposal to spend on the improvement of their tracts. The Circle Boards will to some extent take the place of the group system of Headmen and I am not quite sure yet how the two systems will fit in together. Personally from what I have seen of the group system in Upper Burma I am very strongly in favour of it and think that every possible means should be taken to foster and preserve it. I believe it will have in time a very marked effect on the crime of the Province."

Mr. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, writes :—

"Early in 1930 the 'Tharrawaddy' system of village administration was introduced. Headmen were encouraged to meet at intervals and discuss matters of common interest; to these meetings Police officers were often invited. While agreeing that there has been a good deal of eyewash yet the system had undoubtedly led to backward Headmen being encouraged to take an interest in the prevention of crime and it is very largely to this that I put down the comparatively peaceful state of the district."

Mr. Rake of Prome once again acknowledges the assistance rendered by Headmen in the following extract :—

"The Headmen of this district are exceedingly good, and with the interest taken in them by the Deputy Commissioner I do not think that they could be bettered in any other district. There has been the most cordial co-operation between them and the Police, with the best results. It is impossible to do anything without the co-operation of the Headmen, but with their help a criminal district can be made quiet. A gradually tightening control over the bad characters by the Headmen, led in the beginning of the year to revolts against Headmen and ten-house gangs by the bad characters in one portion of the district, and two Headmen at least were severely wounded in assaults made against them by bad characters. This however has finished and the Headmen have now control."

It has been suggested that selected Headmen should be appointed Honorary Magistrates and hold petty Sessions in their tracts. This idea was first mooted by Mr. English when he was Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, in 1916. It is I think what we should aim at, and would relieve the Police and Magistrates of a great number of petty cases. A village tribunal is the fairest possible, and justice is always administered even if legal points are not always observed. In the present state of Burmese Society I think that justice is preferable to legality. Care would have to be taken that undesirable Headmen are not on the Bench, but that would be an easy matter. Moreover, there would probably be two or three Headmen on the Bench, and the majority would be honest men."

Mr. Smyth, Commissioner of Irrawaddy Division, in the course of his able and interesting review, offers the following comments on the subject of village Headmen :—

"Experience shows that the co-operation of Headmen is the most important factor in detection and that the extent of this co-operation, though limited by public opinion depends largely on district officers and the police. Societies of Headmen in Henzada who send minutes of their meetings to the Deputy Commissioner have furnished much useful information, especially in regard to persons suitable for being dealt with under the preventive sections. The apathy of Headmen in regard to cattle theft in the Henzada district is explained by the fact that the police for reasons already stated were unable to deal adequately with reported cases."

I have not noticed any improvement in public opinion in regard to crime. In Henzada it is certainly no better than it was 15 years ago, but rather worse. The reliability of evidence is in my opinion deteriorating and the corruption of witnesses in important cases, from my experience in Henzada, a common practice. The deterioration or at least the failure to improve, of the tone of the public opinion and morality is the basic factor which nullifies all efforts to improve permanently the criminal administration. This is a moral problem; and *pace* all the suggestions which have been made for dealing with it by administrative economic and political reform, it will not be solved in that manner. Movements like the Burman Youth's Temperance League, however misguided, are really the most hopeful signs."

With the above I am in full agreement.

In Pegu the investigating staff apparently are inclined to treat Headmen as their unpaid subordinates. The Superintendent writes :—

"Village Headmen in this district appear to me to be a long-suffering body of men. Their numbers doubtless include some undesirables, but on the whole Headmen have done an enormous amount of Police work for which they are not paid, and in many cases they do work which lies outside their legitimate duties. In return they are blamed by the Police on every possible occasion when failure to detect or suppress crime has to be explained. The Police in this district have come to rely almost entirely on the Village Headmen for success in their work and they seem to forget that they are paid to do work which they very often expect the Village Headman to perform. It is by no means uncommon to read in an investigating officer's diary that he has visited the scene of crime and after noting the circumstances of the case has instructed the Headman to try and get a clue and has returned to his Police Station to sit down until the Headman produces something. Perhaps a week later one will find another diary stating that he has sent for the Headman and ascertained that he has been unable to get any information. When the case finally has to be closed as undetected the Headman is probably blamed for harbouring criminals or having no authority in his village."

I do not say this happens in every case but it is too common to find cases of this description here."

This must be stopped without delay.

In Amherst the Headmen are charged by the Superintendent with stupidity and ignorance of their ordinary duties under the Village Manual. I notice however that in 176 instances Headmen and villagers were rewarded in this district; so presumably the Superintendent is endeavouring to encourage them in their efforts. Once again the loyal assistance of the villagers in the Yamethin

District must be acknowledged. All officers now appear to realise the importance of enlisting the willing co-operation of the village community and I am confident that these efforts will meet with success in the reduction and conviction of crime.

32. Forty-three persons escaped from police custody. Of this number 41 escaped from escorts and 2 from police lockups. Thirty-three men were recaptured, one was shot dead, one was drowned and eight were still at large at the end of the year. Thirty-seven of the escapes were from Civil Police custody and six from Military Police. Escapes from Civil Police custody show a satisfactory decrease of nine cases and from military custody one case.

There were three attempted escapes, namely one at Salin Military Police Lockup in the Minbu District in which the prisoner was seen sawing one of the upright bars of the cage with a flat piece of iron about 6 inches long; one at Myitkyina Lockup in which the prisoner cut one of the cage posts with a *chakmak* or *kukri* sharpener and one at the Mogaung Police Station Lines where the prisoner, when taken out to the latrine, made a dash for liberty.

An undertrial prisoner whose hands were handcuffed together with a leading chain attached to it, while under escort on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's ferry steamer "Kansi" from Pyalo Police Station to Allanmyo in the Thayetmyo District asked to go to the latrine. On his way he jumped overboard and disappeared. It is presumed he was drowned as no trace was ever seen of him again.

Two undertrial prisoners effected their escape from the Wuntho Police Station Lockup in the Katha District by undoing one of the bars in the roof of the cage which was not rivetted but only nailed to the joists.

An accused under the escort of a Constable in a goods train leaving Pyawbwe at 5 a.m. jumped out of the train with his hands tied up with rope about a mile south of Pyawbwe Railway Station. The Constable jumped after him, gave chase and caught him about 300 yards from the Railway line. The accused however struck the Constable on the head with a bamboo stick and got away leaving the Constable for dead. The Constable was found at sunrise and was taken to hospital where he eventually recovered.

33. The additional police-force of the Hanthawaddy District consisting of 12 Sub-Inspectors, 55 Head Constables and 119 Constables sanctioned for a period of five years and six months was, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, absorbed into the Regular Police-force on the 30th September 1920, the date on which the period for which it was sanctioned expired. Statement D.

The additional police-force of the Pegu District sanctioned in Police Department Notification No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1915, was disbanded on the 30th September 1920.

34. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained unaltered, but a revision has been sanctioned since the close of the year. Statements D & E.

The cost of the Railway Police was Rs. 2,38,479 in 1920-21 as against Rs. 1,81,073 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 57,406 is principally due to the increased expenditure on Pay of Officers and Pay of Police Force consequent on the general revision of the Pay of the Police Force. The expenditure under the head 'Contract Contingencies' was doubled, as certain concessions, which had previously been granted by the Railway Company such as the provision of sweepers and the free conveyance of kit, were withdrawn during the year.

Recruiting was more satisfactory, the force being five under strength at the end of the year.

The conduct of the force can be said to have been good. The number of dismissals and removals decreased by 5 and no man was dismissed in consequence of magisterial conviction. Departmental punishments increased by 14. Rewards were more freely granted to the force, but only 12 officers and 55 men received recognition. Rewards should be granted as freely as possible both to police and villagers. No classes were held in First Aid to the injured as no men could be spared. A very large number of Railway Police have been trained in First Aid

but instruction must continue. The standard of efficiency in revolver shooting has improved and pool shooting competitions were held in which all officers took a keen interest. The number of casualties decreased by 14.

Crime.—The number of true cases dealt with, eliminating those in which investigation was refused, amounted to 2,263, of which 1,429 or 63 per cent. resulted in conviction. The number of acquittals and discharges was 77 while 757 cases remained undetected. Two thousand five-hundred and two persons were finally dealt with, of whom 2,382 were sent for trial and 1,853 or 74 per cent. of those dealt with were convicted. Detection has slightly improved, but the results in dealing with persons show a falling off. There is no doubt that the investigating staff was inadequate and an improvement may be looked for during the present year.

There were six cases of attempts to derail trains, of which only one was detected. Thefts from running goods trains are very prevalent. In view of the increase in the traffic over the line of the Railway Company resulting in the increase of the population within railway limits this is only to be expected. The difficulties in detecting thefts from running goods trains are great. There are usually no eye-witnesses and the articles stolen are usually of a type which it is impossible to identify. The Superintendent reports that these cases were formerly almost entirely confined to Lower Burma and they have now spread over the whole of the railway system. A Provincial Railway Police Conference was convened during the year and suggested the following remedies:—

- (1) Endeavours to locate the sections where most of these thefts take place.
- (2) Provision of patrols for the sections of the line where these thefts have been located.
- (3) Proper locking of waggons.
- (4) Co-operation with the District Police.
- (5) The provision of a Detective Force to take up immediately the investigation of all important cases.

Special efforts were made to find men to patrol with goods trains and this undoubtedly had an effect in keeping down the number of thefts. Much assistance was rendered by the District Police in placing patrols in suspected areas.

The new Detective Staff, which has now been sanctioned, should succeed in breaking up the gangs responsible for thefts from passenger and goods trains.

A substantial haul of 8,147 totals of opium was made by the Railway Police at Thazi.

Violent Crime.—True cases rose from 6 to 14 and included 7 murders, one attempted murder and six robberies. Two murders and the attempted murder case were convicted and 4 out of 6 robberies ended in conviction. Only one case calls for comment. A Jemadar was found drugged and bound with ropes in his quarters from which some Rs. 40 worth of property had been stolen. A man named Subaya was arrested and convicted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The method adopted by this man, who had only recently been released from the Jail Porter Corps, was to join the intended victim in liquor which he had doctored. He also partook of the "dope" but by sucking a lime counteracted its effects, and decamped with the loot when his victim fell asleep. The conviction of this man was a most creditable piece of work.

Surveillance.—Two hundred and fifty-seven men were under surveillance at the end of the year. The system of maintaining History Sheets by the Railway Police was revised during the year. The Railway Police should be a great asset to the District Police in watching the movements of bad characters while travelling by train, but to follow people without the knowledge that they are being so followed is not always an easy task and it requires men with training to succeed. As a rule the patrol constable when handing over a suspect to the relieving patrol takes him to the carriage door and pointing his finger at the suspect whispers audibly "That is a criminal." History Sheets or notes made by the Railway Police should prove most useful if properly kept, with a view to proving the visits of suspects to certain places on certain dates. If intelligent men are employed to work the new system, good results are bound to ensue.

Absconders.—Forty-six absconders were at large at the end of the year. Only three men were accounted for by the Railway Police. No mention is made to the effect that absconders from other districts were arrested.

Major Finnie was in charge of the force throughout the year. He spent 176 days on tour and travelled over 14,000 miles by rail.

35. Mr. Shuttleworth held charge of the Police of the province throughout the year.

Services of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H. Lee, I.A., was Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police.

Captain R. R. Ewing, I.A., Battalion Commandant, was Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police from the 1st January to 6th August 1920, when he was transferred, being relieved by Captain H. R. Vaughan, Assistant Commandant.

Mr. M. J. Chisholm was Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation throughout the year and had as his Assistant Mr. C. G. Stewart, District Superintendent of Police, until he proceeded on leave in August, being succeeded by Major C. de M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A., District Superintendent of Police. Mr. F. Newton, District Superintendent of Police, was Additional Personal Assistant.

Mr. C. M. Macloskey, District Superintendent of Police, was Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, from the 1st January to the 11th March 1920, when he proceeded on leave, being relieved by Mr. D. J. Ross, District Superintendent of Police, who held the appointment for the remainder of the year.

Mr. P. F. Sherman was Deputy Inspector-General of Northern Range throughout the year.

Mr. R. C. E. Underwood was Deputy Inspector-General of Eastern Range from the 1st January to the 30th March 1920 when he proceeded on leave, being relieved by Mr. J. L. Ommanney, who held charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. F. J. S. Whiting was Deputy Inspector-General of Western Range from the 1st January to the 4th March 1920, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, being relieved by Mr. S. Jennings, who held charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Shuttleworth left no note regarding the services of the above officers. He mentioned the loyal and efficient assistance rendered by Mr. D. J. Ross, his personal assistant during a year of exceptional activity and I am glad to be able to place this well deserved tribute on record.

I regret to record the death of the following officers:—

Mr. R. C. E. Underwood, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on the 1st July 1920.

Mr. R. G. Sims, District Superintendent of Police, on the 9th May 1920.

Mr. W. Porter, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the 5th February 1920.

Maung Kyaw (2), officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the 19th October 1920.

Maung Po U, Inspector of Police, on the 4th April 1920.

Maung Po Hmin, Inspector of Police, on the 18th April 1920.

Mr. M. Hayman, Inspector of Police, on the 2nd June 1920.

The following officers are mentioned for consistent good work throughout the year:—

District Superintendents of Police and officiating District Superintendents of Police.—Major A. McLean Finnie, I. A., Major C. de M. Wellborne, O B.E., I. A., Mr. B. C. Rake (Prom), Major R. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., I.A. (Mandalay), Major A. F. M. Slater (Meiktila), Maung Min Din, K.S.M., T.D.M., (Tharrawaddy), and Mr. A. W. Cox (Yamethin).

Deputy Superintendents.—Mr. M.E. Jacob, Mr. S. Johannes, Maung Shwe Hla Pru, Maung San Tun, Maung Kin, T.D.M., Maung Thaing, K.S.M., T.D.M., Mr. R. Loose, Maung Ba Kyin, T.D.M., Maung Po Saung, T.D.M., and Maung Po Yin.

Inspectors.—Maung San Kho, K.S.M., T.D.M. (Hon. Deputy Superintendent),

Maung Baw Di, Maung Po Ket, Maung Ye E, Maung Paik, Mahomed Yacoob Khan, Maung Kyaw Gaung, Maung Than (2), Maung Ba Hlaing, Maung Thaik, Maung Po Thwe, Maung Kyaw Hlaing and Maung Tun Yin.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered to the Police by the following civil officers :—

Maung San Aung, Headquarters Assistant, Akyab; Maung Kyi Maung, Subdivisional Officer, Toungoo; Maung Sein Bwin, Subdivisional Officer, Pyu; Maung Po Kaung, Subdivisional Officer, Thaton; Maung Aung Mya, Township Officer, Pauk; and Maung Sin, Subdivisional Officer, Myaing.

MILITARY POLICE.

Statement
D-1.

36. The postponement of that illusory date, the termination of the Great War, and the extensive Military Operations on the North-West Frontier of India, the War against Afghanistan, the Waziristan operations and the operations (not yet concluded) against the Wana Wazirs and the further operations necessitated by rebellion in Mesopotamia have all combined to retard the return to normal strength and composition in the Military Police, and there are still serving in the ranks of the Indian Army on the closing day of the year under review no less than 1,575 of all ranks of the Force, against 5,737 so serving when the year started. Consequently the Force is found to be 1,011 below its sanctioned strength (16,852 of all ranks) at the end of the year. The sanctioned strength of the Force has during the year under review been increased from 16,470 to 16,852, the long promised increase of three Companies in the strength of Myitkyina Battalion having materialized and two other Battalions having received small increases, the Reserve Battalion, of 29 men, and the Northern Shan States Battalion, of 14 men.

The garrison in the Somra Tract, which was found by temporary transfers from other Battalions to the Chindwin Battalion within whose jurisdiction that Tract lies, has been reduced by 127 men, the Reserve maintained at Maungkan being diminished by that number, and the men thus released having been returned to their own Battalions.

The abolition of the Ruby Mines District and the substitution of the Mogok Subdivision of the Katha District has led to a reduction in the strength of the Mandalay Battalion, which has always supplied the Military Police garrison for the Ruby Mines District, from 402 to 219, a garrison considered sufficient for the new Subdivision, including Momeik, which now belongs to the Northern Shan States. Sanction has been received for this reduction of 188 men which will be carried out in 1921.

During the year under report one or two permanent changes in the distribution of the Force have been carried out. The post of N'sopzup within the Myitkyina District, but previously garrisoned by the Putao Battalion as a post on its long line of communications and as an advanced base, has now been handed over to the Myitkyina Battalion, which has abandoned the post of Watugyi, half way between Myitkyina and N'sopzup, and brought up the garrison to the more forward outpost.

Similarly the establishment of a new post at Lotaw with a strength of 2 British Officers and 150 Indian ranks enabled the small post of Kapi to be abolished, as soon as the telegraph line had reached Lotaw. These posts draw their garrisons from the Chin Hills Battalion.

Sanction has also been accorded to move the Laza outpost of the Putao Battalion to Sumprabum, a site considerably nearer the Myitkyina-Putao main road and at a higher altitude. Work on the new buildings has started.

The usual temporary cold weather posts were occupied during the month of November.

During the year the Military Police transferred 1,058 of all ranks to the Indian Army and 171 to the Civil Police, permanent transfers in each instance.

37. The close of 1919 found, along the frontier from Fort Morton (Myitkyina District) to the North-East boundary of the Northern Shan States, operations on a minor scale being carried out under the control of the General Officer

Burma-China Frontier
Operations.

Commanding, Burma Division. All being quiet, the General Officer Commanding on 30th January made over control to the Civil Administration. Henceforward, with one or two exceptions, the normal cold weather disposition of the Military Police along this stretch of frontier was resumed, the main additional precautions against further attacks or surprise being the establishment of small temporary posts at Namkhan, Muse and Wanting on the Northern frontier of the Northern Shan States. These posts were established and garrisoned by the Northern Shan States Battalion to enable the Local Civil authorities to immediately deal with any attempt of the Mintha or his followers to enter Burma from that direction. The Mintha remained inactive for the remainder of the year, but an outlaw, Eingda, a dismissed official of the Government of Burma, collected some 40 Kachins and crossed the frontier from Yunnan with the intention of raiding or attacking the Government troops. On the morning of the 3rd March, while a Military Police Lewis Gun detachment was on the march between Muse and Wanting, these raiders attacked them killing one Military Police sepoy and wounding another, who later on died of his wounds. In the ensuing fight, the raiders lost 6 killed and 5 wounded, 4 of the latter being captured. After this there was no recurrence of disturbance on the frontier, but later in the year Manchi (a brother-in-law of Eingda) who took part in the attack on the 3rd March, was arrested by the Maung Wan *Sawbwa* and the unrelaxing efforts of Captain Caiger, Assistant Commandant, and the men working under him were rewarded on the last day of the year by the capture of Eingda. Captain Caiger held command of the temporary posts on this frontier throughout the rains and to him is mainly due the arrest of these two outlaws.

In November a column of 1 Indian Officer and 100 other ranks with one 2.5" gun from Myitkyina Battalion, was despatched to east Manglun under the command of Captain French, Assistant Commandant, where throughout the rains a considerable amount of fighting had taken place.

The establishment of the post at Lotaw, although it had effected its purpose of maintaining peace amongst the Lawhtus near the unadministered border, had not resulted in any of these people coming in. It was therefore arranged that three separate columns, found by the Chin Hills Battalion, should patrol over the administered border of the Haka Subdivision, in the hope that by such peaceful penetration, these unruly tribes-people should be encouraged to come in and give themselves up.

Each column consisted of one platoon Military Police under the command of a British Officer, No 1 Column operating from Haka as far as Shurngin, No. 2 Column from Lotaw to Laipi and No. 3 Column from Haka to Ngapai.

A column of 1 Indian Officer and 50 rifles, Military Police, under the Deputy Commissioner, Arakan Hill Tracts, was detailed to proceed to the trans-frontier village of Twship in the Arakan Hill Tracts, Lushai Hills Border.

The Superintendent, Pakökkü Hill Tracts, also proceeded with a Military Police escort of 1 Indian Officer and 34 men to the Chinbok trans-border area as the year closed.

38. At the request of the Commissioner, Meiktila Division, 5 Mounted Infantry patrols, each of 8 Sowars, were detailed for

Patrol Duty.

the Kyauksè District in order to work along the District borders and prevent criminals from the Meiktila, Myingyan and Sagaing Districts dacoiting the villagers in Kyauksè.

Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and 40 infantry were also detailed from the Reserve Battalion for patrol duty in the Thatôn District during the open season.

Statement
D-I.

39. The total cost of the Military Police Force for the financial year 1920-21 amounts to Rs. 80,93,678 compared with Rs. 73,27,556 in the previous year. The total increase during the year under review was Rs. 7,66,122.

The increases of Rs. 31,924 under "Pay," Rs. 42,087 under "All other expenses," Rs. 32,638 under "Hospital charges," Rs. 7,92,500 under "Police food supply" were due to surplus Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men and to increase in cost of medicines and to higher rates for rations and to the additional charge of rationing the men serving in Lower Burma.

The expenditure under 25C.—Political is Rs. 5,91,314 compared with Rs. 4,78,634 in the previous year.

The increase is due to increased cost of articles of food and of transport.

40. On the 1st January 5,737 of all ranks of the Force remained seconded with the Indian Army, of whom, during the year, 2,397 men rejoined their Military Police Battalions, *vis.* :—

From other regiments of the Indian Army	...	...	1,273
From the 85th Burma Rifles M.P. (War Unit) on disbandment	...	...	888
From B.M.P.M.I. Contingent on disbandment	...	...	236

A total of 29 of all ranks was reported as killed, died of disease, etc., *vis.* :—

Killed in action	...	...	16
Died of disease	...	...	11
Accidentally drowned	...	...	1
Missing	...	...	1

One thousand and fifty-eight others of all ranks were permanently transferred to the Army and 678 became non-effective direct from the Army, leaving a total of 1,575 of all ranks still seconded on the 31st December.

The total casualties of the Burma Military Police since the commencement of the War are 1,904.

For services in connection with the War and the subsequent operations undertaken against Afghanistan and in Waziristan the following decorations, 14 in all, were gained by Indian Officers and other ranks of the Mounted Infantry Contingent, who were specially retained in the Army for the latter operations.

I.O.M.	...	...	4
I.D.S.M.	...	...	3
M.S.M.	...	...	7

The total number of decorations won up to 31st December is 91.

M.C.	...	2	Order of British India	...	3
I.O.M.	...	15	Croix de Guerre	...	2
Bar to I.D.S.M.	...	2	Cross of St. George	...	1
I.D.S.M.	...	41	Medaille Militaire	...	1
M.S.M.	...	24			

The following rewards for distinguished services rendered during the War have also been granted to members of the force :—

Special Jagirs of Rs. 400	...	2
Land rewards and Jangi inams	...	519

Of the latter 71 sanads for grants of land in the Punjab have already been issued to the grantees.

The following three Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police were nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for Honorary King's Commissions and have been appointed Honorary Lieutenants :—

Subadar Major and Honorary Lieutenant Chanda Singh, "*Bahadur*" Shwebo Battalion.

Subadar and Honorary Lieutenant Uchab Singh, Mandalay Battalion.

Ressaldar Major and Honorary Lieutenant Farman Ali Khan, M.C., I.D.S.M., Burma Military Police, Mounted Infantry Contingent.

41. There has been an improvement in the general health of the Force as compared with the previous year.

Table G.

Eight hundred and seventeen men died or were invalided during the year as against 885 in 1919; of this total two men were killed or died of wounds or disease contracted on column duty and three men were drowned.

Five hundred and eight men proceeded on sick leave compared with 631 in the previous year, and there were 15,152 admissions to hospital in 1920 as against 26,364 in 1919. For the sake of comparison, 8,951 outdoor patients must be deducted from this last-named figure, leaving the total actual admissions to hospital in 1919 at 17,413, as the outdoor patients have been excluded from the figures of 1920.

From the figures given in Table C, with the exception of Myitkyina, Putao, and Shwebo Battalions, it will be seen that all other Battalions have shown a marked diminution in the rate of percentage of admissions to hospital to average strength.

The Civil Surgeon, Myitkyina, commenting on the marked increase noticeable in the number of admissions in the Myitkyina Battalion, attributes it to the large number of men who have come to the Battalion during the year under report and were not accustomed to the extremes of climate and also to the fact that the Myitkyina District suffered from an excess of rainfall during the year with consequent dampness of the soil. The Battalion Commandant points out a further cause of the increase in admissions in the presence of medical subordinates with escorts and the consequent report of all admissions to Hospital and the inclusion of these figures in the Battalion returns. During the war, these medical subordinates were not available.

In the Putao Battalion and Shwebo Battalion the increase in admissions is a very small one, but when compared with the marked decreases in other Battalions, it is noticeable.

The Commandant, Putao Battalion, makes no remark on the health of his men, while the Commandant, Shwebo Battalion, confirms the opinions of the Civil Surgeons, Shwebo, Sagaing and Katha, that the health of the men has been good and satisfactory throughout 1920.

The Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, attributes the improvement in the health of his men in 1920 to several causes, the most notable of which are (a) the free issue of mosquito nets to all men serving in the Upper Chindwin District, (b) the increased attention paid to the question of water supply at outposts, and (c) the increasing attention of the Civil Surgeons, especially those at Mōnywa and Mawlaik, to everything connected with the health and welfare of the men.

The Commandant, Northern Shan States Battalion, in the course of his remarks on the health of his Battalion, points out how gratifying is the improvement in the health of the men at Hsipaw. He attributes this to the supply of mosquito nets for all men of the detachment and the regular relief of the detachment every two months.

The Commandant, Reserve Battalion, reports that the health of all ranks at Battalion Headquarters has been good throughout the year, but the health of the Salween detachment on the other hand has been very far from satisfactory. The Gurkhas, who have hitherto served in that District, have suffered severely from fever, but steps have now been taken to withdraw from that detachment all classes other than Karens who generally are less affected by the climate and general conditions of service in that district.

The Adjutant, Rangoon Battalion, reports an all-round improvement in the health statistics of his Battalion during the year and the general health of the men is now recorded as good. In the Kyaukpyu District, however, the health of the Military Police Detachment was not good, a very high percentage of malarial fever prevailing amongst the men, and the District Superintendent of Police has again brought to notice the urgent necessity for providing mosquito nets.

The Adjutant, Toungoo Battalion, attributes the improvement in the general health of the Battalion to the issue of rations at concession rates to all men in the Battalion.

Influenza in a mild form occurred in certain Battalions and outposts; only 6 deaths, however, from this cause have been reported during the year, 4 at Lashio, 1 at Bhamo, and 1 at Myitkyina.

No outbreak of plague has been reported amongst the Force throughout the year. As a precautionary measure, however, 334 men at Bhamo, all the Military Policemen at Mogaung Post (Myitkyina Battalion) and all members of the Military Police at Pyawbwe were inoculated when the disease made its appearance in the respective towns amongst the civil population.

Twenty-six cases of blackwater fever occurred during the year in the following Battalions :—

1 (fatal) at Bhamo.

2 at Lashio.

12 (2 fatal) Myitkyina.

11 (1 fatal) Putao.

Enteric fever claimed 1 victim (Myitkyina Battalion) out of a total of 9 attacks (Bhamo 2, Myitkyina 7).

There were 5 cases of beri-beri (2 fatal) in Myitkyina Battalion, and 2 cases at Bhamo. Myitkyina Battalion reported 25 cases (1 fatal) of dysentery and 2 cases of leprosy. Both the latter were invalided out of the Force.

During the year quinine in prophylactic doses was regularly administered to all Military Policemen serving in districts exposed to malarial infection, in most cases on two successive days of the week, in more malarious places three times a week. The Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, has introduced a system proposed by the Civil Surgeon, Mawlaik, and approved by the Medical Officer, Mōnywa, by which every man of the Battalion is supplied with a card or chart on which all quinine issues, malarial treatment with full dates and result of treatment are entered. The Medical Officer of the outpost, etc., keeps these and is responsible that entries are regularly made and that the cards so completed follow a man wherever he is transferred.

Chlorinating of water has been practised with success.

Sanction has also been given for the issue of mosquito curtains free to all members of the Force and strict orders are being issued to ensure these being kept in a completely serviceable condition and being always used by the men, wherever they may be serving and travelling, in malarious districts and localities.

During the year under review the deduction from pay of men in hospital on account of hospital diet has been increased from as. 2-3 per diem to as. 4 per diem and one Medical Officer reports that as a result of this increase he has found many cases of sepoys admitted to hospital refusing to take diets when offered to or prescribed for them. He adds :—

"As dieting forms an important part of the treatment of illness, I would propose free issue of extra diets to Military Police patients, or in the alternative the old rate of as. 2-6 again be resumed. It is inevitable that when a prescribed low diet is refused by a patient, he either starves or gets in unauthorised food stuff which would in several cases prove fatal."

This Medical Officer appears to confuse hospital diet and extra diets while in hospital. The former has to be paid for at the enhanced rate, the latter is free, and if it were explained to the patients that while being provided with hospital diet they are entitled to return their ordinary scale rations and still to draw the ration allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem, further cases of refusal to accept hospital diet might not occur. Milk, brandy, and extra comforts, (extra diet,) they are entitled to receive, when prescribed, free of charge.

42. The grant sanctioned under "Petty Construction and Repairs during 1920-21" was Rs. 60,000 and the amount was funded on repairs and improvements to existing buildings and also the construction of new ones.

The following important works were sanctioned with funds in full :—

	Rs.
1. Repairs to and rebuilding of Transport Sheds in certain places in Southern Shan States	3,944
2. Repairs to Sepoys' barracks, Reserve Battalion, Pyawbwe	2,100
3. Repairs to Military Police buildings, Shwegu outpost, Bhamo Battalion	3,295
4. Renewing and repairing the Military Police buildings at Lashio	2,532
5. Constructing and re-constructing Military Police buildings at Mōnywa	9,404

During the year under report, funds were not placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Police to fund the Military Police Major Works. The following were entered in Public Works Department Budget:—

	Rs.
1. Constructing a Military Police outpost at Seniku, Myitkyina District	7,993
2. Constructing quarters for the Assistant Commandant, Haka	14,020
3. Constructing a Quarter-Guard at Fort Hertz	6,900
4. Constructing two Ration Godowns at Fort Hertz	6,500
5. Constructing Half Company barrack at Namtu, Northern Shan States	8,000

The following works were completed during the year .—

	Rs.
1. Constructing two Ration Godowns at Fort Hertz	12,500
2. Constructing a Quarter-Guard at Fort Hertz	13,900
3. Constructing Assistant Commandant's Quarters at Haka	14,020

43. In order to absorb men returning from the Indian Army on demobilisation, recruiting of all classes in India has been closed throughout the year, the numbers still with the Army being greater than the actual number under full strength.

Recruiting in Burma of indigenous races on the other hand has been re-opened (no further volunteers of these classes being expected to return from the Army) in order to bring Companies up to full strength and permit of men desirous of taking their discharge leaving the service. In all 266 recruits have been enlisted during the year, including 117 Karens, 93 Kachins and 55 Chins.

Forty-three Indian recruits as under have also been recruited in Burma, Sikhs 6, Punjabi Mohamedans 5, Hindustani Mohamedans 3, Gurkhas 25, Kumaonis 3, and Garhwali 1. Information has not yet been received as to the probable date of the return of the remaining members of the Force still seconded with the Army, and as large numbers of those at present serving in the Force in Burma are clamouring for their discharge from service, at the close of the year sanction has been applied for permission to re-open recruiting in certain classes where the shortage is most marked, *e.g.*, Sikhs, Punjabi Mohamedans, Jats, etc.

44. The Force is once more indebted to the Army Authorities in India for the allotment of vacancies for Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Burma Military Police at the various Schools of Instructions held in India.

(a) One Indian Officer and 5 Non-Commissioned Officers were detailed to attend the Machine Gun Class held at Mhow in January and all of these qualified.

(b) One Non-Commissioned Officer from each of the two Battalions, Southern Shan States and Mandalay, was sent to the Musketry Class assembled at Satara in May, but neither passed the test.

(c) Four Non-Commissioned Officers and four sepoy attended a Bayonet Fighting Class at Poona, of whom all with one exception, qualified for a certificate.

(d) By the courtesy of the General Officer Commanding, Burma Division, the Divisional Supervisor of Physical Training held two special Burma Military Police classes of instruction in Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting during the year. In all 51 men attended the two classes of whom 47 were granted the Instructor's Certificate.

Forty-four Non-Commissioned Officers (including 1 from the Assam Rifles) and 16 sepoy attended a Signalling refresher course held at Pyawbwe during the month of June, and all with one exception, a Gurkha Lance Naik who died during the training, passed out successfully.

The annual recruits' Signalling Class was held at Pyawbwe commencing in July and finishing in September. The record number of 104 students attended the class and all qualified, no less than 38 obtaining Special Certificates.

Statement
D-L

45. The sanctioned strength of Mounted Infantry was increased from 1,000 to 1,038 ponies by adding 38 to the strength of the Northern Shan States Battalion. The actual strength on the 31st December 1920 was 1,086 or 48 ponies in excess. This excess was due to the return of 352 ponies from the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Contingent at the end of the year on demobilisation. Steps have been taken to absorb these surplus ponies by transferring those which are not fit for Mounted Infantry work, to the transport wherever vacancies existed for them. The Mounted Infantry Contingent arrived in Burma from Multan on demobilisation in 4 parties between the 18th September 1920 and the 19th November 1920, and were taken on the strength of the Force from the date of arrival of each party at Rangoon. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor inspected the men of the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Contingent on parade at Mandalay on the 10th November 1920 and welcomed them back after an absence on active service in Persia and the North-Western Frontier extending over four years.

The total casualties amongst the ponies throughout the year were 165 of which 8 died from natural causes, 11 died of, or were destroyed on account of, suffering from contagious diseases and 83 were condemned and destroyed on account of incurable unfitness, e.g. Kumri, debility, eye disease, old age. Of the remainder 1 was transferred to Insein Training School, 8 were returned to the Army Department in full adjustment of 123 Army ponies taken over at the beginning of the War by the Military Police and 54 were condemned and sold by auction.

One hundred and seventeen remounts were purchased during the year.

The efficiency of the Mounted Infantry has been adversely affected throughout the year under report by several causes, not the least of which has been the difficulty of obtaining good Sowars. The classes which formerly supplied the majority of the Sowars were the Sikh and the Punjabi Mohamedan, and these classes seem to be no longer attracted by the pay and conditions of service in the Force. Most of the men volunteered for service with the Indian Army during the War and the majority of these on their return from active service, for a variety of reasons have applied to take their discharge. It has been difficult, indeed, in some cases impossible to replace the wastage which has thus occurred.

Again the drought of 1919, followed by another defective rainfall in the year under report, and other causes resulted in a very high rise in the price of paddy and the supply of grass became a most difficult and an increasingly expensive matter. The Rs. 10 Mounted Infantry allowance was found to be totally inadequate to meet the cost of feeding the pony; not only did it leave nothing for the Sower's pocket as in years gone by, but in many cases the cost actually exceeded the allowance and either the individual or the Battalion Fund had to meet the extra cost. This has, at the close of the year, been remedied and Government now meets all charges for feeding and tending the ponies, each Sower receiving an allowance of Rs. 3 monthly and in cases where he supplies grass for his own animal a further Rs. 3 as grass allowance.

The cost of a remount has risen very rapidly and the maximum price which may be paid for a remount has now been raised to Rs. 400. Increasing difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable remounts. The average height of the ponies purchased has increased during the year under review to 13'1" hands.

46. At the close of the previous year, the sanctioned strength of the Transport mules and ponies was fixed at 1,105. This number has been increased by 30 mules (with 10 drivers) which were posted to the Chindwin Battalion, for employment in the Somra Tract to overcome transport difficulties there and enable small parties to move as required in the Tract. These were distributed as follows:—at Maungkan 12 mules, at Fort Keary, Paisat, and Layshi 6 mules each.

Sanction was also accorded to the entertainment of a baggage cart drawn by two ponies for station use at the Headquarters of the Reserve Battalion, a corresponding reduction in the strength of the transport ponies being ordered from 20 to 18.

The actual strength of transport ponies and mules at the close of the year was 894, the shortage resulting from the great difficulty experienced in purchasing mules, as in former years, from the Chinese droves of hiring mules which annually arrive from Yunnan in Upper Burma. These men can now obtain such high rates of hire that they are loathe to sell their mules save at exorbitant prices.

To replace casualties, 90 transport ponies and mules were actually purchased during the year, and sanction was given to further reduce vacancies in the strength by the transfer from the Mounted Infantry establishment of all ponies surplus to the strength, consequent on the return of the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Contingent from Active Service, and found suitable for transport work.

The pack bullocks in Myitkyina Battalion (44 in number) continued to work well and have proved successful.

In the Northern and Southern Shan States the bullock cart transport which has been introduced to overcome the trouble formerly experienced in the arrangements made with local contractors for the supply of carts, is reported to have worked fairly well. The feeding of the bullocks is a heavy item of the recurring cost.

The purchase of 8 dug-outs for transport work in the Arakan Hill Tracts Battalion was sanctioned, no mule transport being maintained in that Battalion.

For transport work across the Salween the Southern Shan States Battalion is allowed an establishment of 4 elephants and to complete the establishment two elephants have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

The total number of casualties amongst the transport mules and ponies in 1920 was 129 as compared with 120 in the previous year. Surra and Anthrax were responsible for 38 and 11 of these casualties, respectively; with the exception of these two infectious diseases there was no other outbreak of infectious or contagious disease amongst the transport animals during the year under review. The remaining 80 animals became non-effective through death from natural causes (16), from violent or accidental death (5), while 50 were condemned as unfit for further service and destroyed, 7 were auctioned and 2 strayed. An outbreak of fire in the stables at Allannyo resulted in the loss of 3 transport ponies 1 being burnt to death and the others so severely injured as to necessitate immediate destruction.

47. Eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-one trained soldiers were put through their annual Musketry Course during the year against twelve thousand and thirty-four men in the last year.

Musketry.

In addition to the above number 178 recruits also fired the Recruits Course and all passed. The Shwebo Battalion stood 1st in figure of merit with 76'81 followed by Arakan Hill Tracts with 75'97 and Myitkyina 75'10.

On the result of the Musketry Practice, the Battalion Commandant, Northern Shan States Battalion, remarked:

"The General Musketry Course was fired for the first time this year by both recruits and trained soldiers. The large number of 1st and 3rd class shots is probably due to the fact that a majority of the men who fired their courses were the old soldiers, the younger and more active men being on column duty."

"The number of men not exercised is large, but this is entirely due to the temporary columns that this Battalion has had to keep at temporary posts where there are no ranges, keeping Headquarters and permanent outposts very much under strength. Every man was exercised for whom it was possible to make arrangements that he should fire the course. These columns will all be closed on Headquarters this year, so we will again be able to exercise every man in the Battalion."

"Field firing was carried out by the men on the Pangyang and Tawnio Columns. This year more attention can and will be paid to field firing. Instructional field firing practices will first be fired on the ranges and afterwards it is proposed to hold a field firing camp a few miles from Lashio. No field firing was carried out at Headquarters as when a party of men had finished their course they were required to proceed to Columns to replace sick men or for duties at Headquarters which were very heavy during the year."

No. 1340 Lance-Naik Santa Singh of the Southern Shan States Battalion has been awarded Rs. 100 and the badge for the best shot in the Force, No. 400 Havildar Lal Singh, Mandalay Battalion, received the reward of Rs. 50 and badge being the 2nd best shot and No. 865 Naik Partap Singh of the Bhamo Battalion, Rs. 30 and the badge being the 3rd best shot in the Force.

The Reserve Battalion won the Parkin Cup Competition for the 5th year in succession.

The following scores were made by each Battalion :—

Bhamo	..	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	503
Chindwin	did not compete.					
Chin Hills	...	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	477
Mandalay	...	(M.H.)	...	Allowance	$32 + 499 =$	531
Myitkyina	...	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	515
Northern Shan States	(M.L.E.)		...	...	...	521
Putao	...	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	424
Reserve	...	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	535
Shwebo	...	(M.L.E.)	...	...	...	506
Southern Shan States	(M.L.E.)		...	...	...	526
Rangoon (M.H.)	Allowance	...	...	...	$30 + 416 =$	446
Toungoo (M.H.)	Allowance	...	...	...	$32 + 439 =$	471

Table B.

48. There has been a remarkable decrease under losses by death during the year under review, *viz.* 2 Indian Officers and 224 other ranks against last year's figures of 6 Indian Officers and 354 other ranks. This difference may, in a great measure, be explained by smaller losses on Active Service, but also points to a healthier year. On the other hand the numbers of members of the Force who became non-effective through transfer to the pension establishment, resignation and desertion increased so greatly that the total of casualties in 1920 rose to 2,560 against 1,943 in 1919.

The large number who left on transfer to the pension establishment, or on discharge with gratuity, an increase from 33 Indian Officers and 538 other ranks in 1919 to 121 Indian Officers and 650 other ranks, is explained by the introduction of the Special Pension Scheme which was introduced to enable all surplus Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and sepoy who had become surplus to the establishment, class by class and rank by rank, (a) to be compulsorily retired on completion of 30 years' service provided their retention in the service was no longer deemed to be desirable or they had become inefficient; (b) to apply, on completion of fixed terms of service, commencing from 15 years, for a pension on specially favourable rates, based on those offered to Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men retiring after service in the Indian Army, with a full Civil pension on completion of 25 years' qualifying service.

No less than 78 Indian Officers and 99 Non-Commissioned Officers were in this way transferred to the pension establishment.

The figures, under resignation, *viz.*, 1,225 in 1920 against 719 in 1919, also show a large increase which is readily explained by three causes;

(a) the withholding of discharges at the individual's own request so long as the war continued and while the operations on the North-West Frontier held the Indian Army so fully engaged;

(b) the feeling of war weariness coupled with the desire to return to their homes from which they had so long been absent and where during their absence so much distress had been experienced; and

(c) the knowledge, in the case of land-owners, that they could do so much better on the land than by continuing in service.

There is no doubt that this number would have been far larger had the members of the Force serving seconded with the Indian Army been permitted to rejoin the Force for duty for many men were, on the 1st January 1921, still awaiting their turn to resign.

Under these circumstances it was only to be expected that the number of desertions would also show an increase and the figure has risen from 217 in 1919 to 260 in 1920.

Commenting on the large increase in desertions in his Battalion, the Commandant, Southern Shan States Battalion, remarks that the deserters were in most cases conscripts during the war, whilst the remainder probably finding that they could not obtain their discharge readily, took the only other course open to them to end their service.

The Gurkhas, Karens, and Kachins are the chief offenders.

Punishments.—Here again a large increase in the number of punishments awarded is to be found during the year under review, for whereas one Indian officer and 1,267 other ranks incurred punishment in 1919, no less than eleven Indian Officers and 1,520 other ranks did so in 1920. The chief increases occurred in the Chindwin Battalion and in the Southern Shan States Battalion and on the reasons for this increase in his Battalion, the Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, remarks :—

"Of the 246 punishments, no less than 65 were awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers or more than 25 per cent. The remainder for the most part fall under one of the following headings :—

Offences connected with Kits	...	34
Offences connected with Guards	...	26
Overstaying leave	...	20
Disobedience of orders	...	31
Insubordination	...	29

"It became obvious to me that discipline required tightening up very considerably all round, more especially in view of the fact that it appeared likely that this non-frontier-Battalion was shortly to become one of the Frontier Force Battalions in the near future. Selling of kits amongst Karens was rife, disobedience of orders was far more the rule than the exception and overstaying of leave and furlough simply chronic. Worse still practically all the checking of faults was done by the British Officers and a very few fearless Indian Officers."

The Commandant, Southern Shan States Battalion, writes :—

"Absence without leave was the outstanding offence of the year, which caused endless punishments. The offence was a very natural one, as leave had been so long restricted and when given to large numbers this year, was abused by either careless or deliberate overstaying of leave."

* * * * *

"Out of bounds and gambling were two other chief causes for punishment which show an increase for this year as specially staffed patrols were started to stop these offences."

This increase generally is to be expected where owing to the paucity of British Officers of the Indian Army and the absence of the best Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers on Active Service and their replacement by mediocre men promoted under stress of circumstances, discipline of the strictest nature had not been maintained. Following this, the arrival of senior British Officers of the Indian Army and the return of the old stamp of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from the Army brought to notice offences which in the previous year had escaped detection. The large number of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers punished for offences against discipline prove how poor the material was which remained in the Force during the war and from which promotions perforce had to be made, however much below pre-war standard, so that the Force might carry on its own internal duties.

Rewards.—In addition to those recorded under 'Active Service, Overseas,' the following titles and rewards were bestowed on members of the Military Police in recognition of their long service and good work in the Force :—

Certificate and Sword of Honour.

Subadar Gulam Habib, Bhamo Battalion.
Subadar Alla Din, Chindwin Battalion.
Subadar Ramkishan Rawat, Mandalay Battalion.
Subadar Ramkesar Rai, Myitkyina Battalion.
Subadar Lapru Ram, Myitkyina Battalion.

Sirdar Bahadur.

Subadar Bishen Singh, Chindwin Battalion.

King's Police Medal.

Subadar-Major Kulman Bhaju, Myitkyina Battalion.

Sepoy Dullaram Newar, Myitkyina Battalion, was awarded a testimonial on Vellum and a cash reward of £1 by the Royal Humane Society for recovering the body of a Chinaman who had been drowned while bathing.

For good work in connection with the arrest of prisoners who had escaped from Kyaiklat jail in 1919, the following rewards were ordered :—

Certificate of Good Work.

Subadar Gulam Ali, Rangoon Battalion.

Cash reward of Rs. 30.

Lance-Naik Ramsaram Tewari, Rangoon Battalion.
Sepoy Ujagar Singh, Rangoon Battalion.

Smaller cash rewards were also given to nine men of the Toungoo Battalion, to one for his good services in connection with an Excise Case at Tavoy and the remainder for the prompt and valuable assistance they gave in extinguishing a fire which had occurred at Myaungmya.

In connection with the mentions gained in the despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir D'Urban Keary, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Kuki Punitive Operations, 1918-19, the following decorations and rewards were bestowed :—

COMPANION OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Lieut. Colonel J. L. W. French-Mullen, C.I.E., I.A., retired, late Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.*Commanders.*

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. T. Abbey, I.A., Burma Commission, lately Commandant, Chin Hills Battalion.
Major L. E. L. Burne, I.A., Burma Commission, lately Commandant, Chindwin Battalion.

Officer.

Lieut. C. J. Kay Mouat, I.A.R.O., lately Assistant Commandant, Chindwin Battalion.

Members.

Lieut. V. A. H. Beaman, I.A.R.O., Assistant Commandant, Chindwin Battalion.
Lieut. E. J. Wilkinson, I.A.R.O., lately Assistant Commandant, Chindwin Battalion.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA, 2ND CLASS.

Subadar Atta Mahomed, Bhamo Battalion.
Naib-Commandant Nirmal Rai, Myitkyina Battalion.
Subadar Kulbahadur Lama, Myitkyina Battalion.
Subadar Sheik Abdul Majid, Reserve Battalion.
Subadar-Major Parbal Singh Thapa, Southern Shan States Battalion.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

Subadar Kulman Lapche, Bhamo Battalion.
Jemadar Umar Din, Bhamo Battalion.
Subadar-Major Mota Suba, Chin Hills Battalion.
Jemadar Mirfazal, Mandalay Battalion.
Subadar Fateh Mahomed, Mandalay Battalion.
Jemadar Tek Bahadur Chettri, Myitkyina Battalion.
Havildar Narbakhath Rai, Myitkyina Battalion.
Subadar Arjan Singh, Reserve Battalion.
Sepoy Jasbahadur Ghallay, Southern Shan States Battalion.

The following clerks were each granted a honorarium of Rs. 250 by the Local Government, for the arduous nature of their work in connection with these operations :—

Mr. Sidh Nath Tewari, Head Clerk, Office of the Adjutant, Rangoon Military Police Battalion, Rangoon.

Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Branch Clerk, Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.

Mr. G. Ramachandra, Stenographer, Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.

49. Battalion Commandants, and Adjutants as Magistrates of the first and second class disposed of 64 cases during the year under report of which 4 cases remained pending over from the previous year. The preponderating offences were desertion and absence without leave, these breaches of discipline being responsible for 25 cases, while disobedience of orders, insubordination, theft and assaults on civilians accounted for 5, 4, 44 and 4 cases, respectively.

It has now been definitely ruled that unless a Battalion Commandant or Adjutant is gazetted as a Special Power Magistrate under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he has no jurisdiction to try offences under section 6 of the Military Police Act (Act XV of 1887).

50. This matter is dealt with in the Civil Police portion of the report.

Escapes.

51. There were no alterations in the armament of the Military Police Force during the year. The twelve Lewis guns, and 18

Equipment.

Very light pistols (signalling) which were temporarily issued from the Rangoon Arsenal on loan during the trouble on the Yüman Frontier in 1919 have all been returned to the Rangoon Arsenal. Two out of eight Lewis guns supplied for the Somra Tract were also returned to the Rangoon Arsenal in 1920 and orders have been issued to return the balance of six Lewis guns and other equipments at the close of the present open season.

52. As in previous years, the supply of rations and clothing was entirely carried out by the Superintendent of Police Supplies.

Supply and Clothing.

Indents were, so far as possible, promptly complied, save on those cases in which the difficulty of obtaining delivery prevented the contractors from meeting orders on demand.

The clothing supplied is gradually improving in quality as the articles supplied by the Munitions Board have become exhausted and qualities more nearly approaching pre-war samples have come into the market. The boots, supplied by the contractor, are up to the sample of the existing contract, but the leather of the sample is of inferior quality and the boots, from the point of view of the Battalion Commandants and Adjutants, are not such as to withstand the hard wear and tear of ordinary parade and station work in a wet climate, much less of patrol and escort duty on the rough and often unbridged paths of the Frontier districts.

There has been a marked improvement in the *ghee* supplied to the Force in the concession ration and there have been very few complaints made with regard to rations unfit for human consumption. At the commencement of the year a large quantity of *ghee* was condemned in the Chin Hills Battalion which the contractor replaced free of cost to Government.

Certain Battalions were permitted, as formerly, to purchase their rice ration requirements locally, and this has generally proved to work most satisfactorily. Owing to the failure of the paddy crop in the Southern Shan States, rice had to be brought from Burma by the ration contractor at Taunggyi and as at outposts also considerable difficulty was experienced in purchasing rice, these outposts were partly rationed from Headquarters. During this period of dearth, from 1st April to 30th November the contract rate for rice delivered at Taunggyi was raised from Rs. 8-8-0 per 100 lbs. to Rs. 9-8-0.

The Battalion Commandant, Mōnywa, on the subject of the local supply of rice writes :—

"The supply of rice for the Somra area was again arranged by contract with a Homalin trader who also supplied some of the Upper Chindwin posts. I do not recommend this again now that the Somra posts are being closed down and I think it would be far better to let the Police Supply Officer, Mandalay, supply all the rice required, which can all be sent up to the Upper Chindwin posts on the weekly Government steamer without cost, at the same time as the other articles. It is extremely difficult to store rations in the Upper Chindwin, and *atta* seems to get weevil eaten extraordinarily quickly. It would then only be necessary to store rice at Tamu and Layshi, as transport to these posts is impossible during the rainy season."

On this the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, comments :—

"The fact that the use of Government steamers does not include a direct debit, does not mean that there is no cost to Government. If there is a steady demand for paddy and rice at these far-away posts, the locality will soon get into the habit of supplying the demand and the real saving will be large."

The work of the Superintendent of Police Supplies was largely increased during the year by the introduction, with effect from 1st June, of the issue of rations to Indians of the Lower Burma Battalions at the concession rate of Rs. 4-2-0 per mensem and further by the issue with effect from 1st December 1920 of a special rate of rice and salt rations to all indigenous races both in Upper and Lower Burma at a concession rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem. This ration consists of 2 lbs. rice and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. salt daily per man.

53. The following concessions were granted to the Military Policemen during the year:—

Interior Economy.

- (1) Free issue of mosquito nets.
- (2) The grant of a local allowance of Rs. 4-0-0 a month to the Indian ranks in Upper Burma Battalions.
- (3) The raising of the temporary war allowance of Rs. 1-12-0 into a local allowance of Rs. 4-0-0 per mensem for Indian ranks of the Lower Burma Battalions.
- (4) The reduction of the amount to be deducted from pay on account of rations from Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per mensem.
- (5) Indigenous races serving in the Military Police in lieu of a ration allowance of Re. 0-9-0 per mensem and of the special ration issue sanctioned for Kachins of the Mandalay, Northern Shan States and Bhamo, will in future all receive a special ration consisting of 2 lbs. of rice and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of salt per diem, on payment of a concession rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem.
- (6) In lieu of the clothing allowance of Rs. 16-0-0 per annum a period of wear is to be fixed for all articles of personal clothing, and men will be given their annual value, at the prices entered in the Army Clothing Department list.
- (7) The allowance of Rs. 10-0-0 per mensem, sanctioned for each Mounted Infantry pony, has been discontinued and in future Government will meet all charges for feeding and tending the ponies of the Mounted Infantry and each Sowar will be granted a monthly Mounted allowance of Rs. 3-0-0, which, in the case of Battalions where the Sowar also brings in the daily allowance of dry or green grass for his pony, will be increased to Rs. 6-0-0.

The pay of the followers has been standardised as follows:—

<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Per mensem.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Per mensem.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Cooks	... 15	Muleteers	... 20
Mochies	... 25	Jemadar Syce	... 20
Jemadar Mahouts	... 25	Syces	... 18
Mahouts	... 20	Cart Drivers	... 20
Elephant coolies	... 18	Bhisties	... 15
Transport Daffadar	... 30	Sweepers	... 15
Transport Drivers	... 18	Conservancy Sweepers	... 20
Mule Headman	... 25	Crowdy Cart Sweepers	... 30

All followers serving in the Putao District will receive a local allowance of 50 per cent. of their pay, while those serving in other special localities will receive a local allowance of 30 per cent. of their pay, this being the ordinary local allowance sanctioned in those localities for subordinates of all other Departments whose monthly pay is less than Rs 30.

The concession of a free issue of rations to all followers serving in the Chin Hills Battalion has been discontinued with effect from the date from which the revision of pay took effect. Rations on the special scale are now issued at the Followers concession rate as in other Battalions.

The temporary war allowance of one anna in the rupee, which was sanctioned in 1919 to meet the increased cost of living, was extended up to the 31st December.

The pay of the Office establishment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police has been revised, the revision taking effect from 1st March 1920. The pay of the clerical establishments of Battalion Commandants and Adjutants is also being revised, but had not been sanctioned at the close of the year. It is also proposed to increase the present establishment to meet the extra work in these Offices. In the meantime, the services of an extra temporary clerk in

each Battalion Office, the sanction of which was accorded in 1918 and extended in 1919, have been retained during the year under report.

Commenting on the remarks of the Commandant, Bhamo Battalion, of the necessity of additional clerks in the Battalion Office, the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, writes :—

"If my experience of Military Police clerks in the Shan States is any guide, the Military Police clerks are as a class the most consistently overworked lot of men in Burma. The class is seething with discontent and as it contains many Brahmins is a real source of weakness to the Military Police."

The flying of the Union Jack previously sanctioned for certain Frontier Forts and outposts has been extended to the following posts :—

- (a) Layshi, Thamanthi and Khanti, of the Chindwin Battalion.
- (b) Konglu, Bumkhang, Sumprabum and Punlumbum, of the Putao Battalion.
- (c) Headquarters and all outposts of the Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States Battalions.

Several Battalion Commandants bring to notice the real desire on the part of all ranks of their Battalions to have a Club for the Indian Officers and institutes for the Non-Commissioned Officers and men, the latter on the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association huts, the comfort and amenities of which so many of them experienced when serving in the Indian Army and the hope is expressed that the Government of Burma will be able to grant help to the Military Police of the province to enable them to erect and maintain such institutes, at any rate at Battalion Headquarters.

The Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, reports that his men have selected to erect such an institute at Mōnywa as a war memorial to their comrades who fell during the great war 1914—1919.

Commenting on the interest which Major Daly, Commandant, Chindwin Battalion, shows in everything which concerns the comfort and welfare of his men including their families, the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, writes :—

"I cannot speak too highly of the work which Major Daly has done at Mōnywa in connection with the well-being of his men and their families. In these days of unrest it is a work of exceptional value."

54. In March the men of the Southern Shan States Battalion were inspected on parade by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. At Mandalay on the 10th November

Inspections.

1920, a special parade of the Civil and Military Police under the command, respectively, of Major R. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., District Superintendent of Police, and Major H. H. McGann, Battalion Commandant, was held when His Honour was present to inspect the parade and to welcome back to Burma, after their four years' service in the Indian Army, the Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sowars of the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry Contingent. It had been arranged that the whole contingent would have arrived in Burma prior to the date fixed for the parade, but unavoidable transport delays detained some of the men in India. On the 13th November His Honour inspected the men of the Bhamo Battalion on parade.

(2) The General Officer Commanding the Burma District inspected the headquarters of the Bhamo and Myitkyina Battalions during the year.

(3) Mr. Shuttleworth, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, inspected the Northern Shan States Battalion in June, while the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police inspected the Bhamo, Chindwin, Chin Hills, Myitkyina, Northern Shan States, Reserve, Shwebo, Rangoon and Toungoo Battalions and also the outposts of Kalewa and Mawlaik (Chindwin Battalion), Haka, Tiddim and Kalemio (Chin Hills Battalion) and Sagaing and Katha (Shwebo Battalion) and the Insein and Pegu detachments of the Rangoon Battalion during the year.

(4) The Supervisor of Physical and Bayonet Training, Burma District, inspected the Bhamo, Shwebo and Mandalay Battalions, and in forwarding his inspection notes to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, the General Officer Commanding the District remarked :—

"I have much pleasure in forwarding the report of Lieutenant Rivers on the result of his recent inspection of certain Military Police Battalions to congratulate the Military Police on the good start they have made in these important subjects and can assure the Inspector-General of Police that the Division will do all it can to assist in the way of training instructors, etc."

(5) The Office of the Adjutant, Military Police, Paletwa, was inspected by the Commissioner, Arakan Division, on the 8th July.

(6) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected the Military Police Hospital and lines of Reserve Battalion during the month of October, when he was struck with the tumble down appearance of most of the buildings and the utter unsuitability of the Hospital, badly arranged, poorly lighted and in no way up to modern requirements.

(7) The Chief Ordnance Officer, Burma District, inspected the Arms, Magazines and Bells of Arms of the Reserve Battalion in August.

(8) The Civil Chief Master Armourer, Assam, Bengal, and Burma Military Police, inspected the arms of almost all the Battalions of the Burma Military Police during the year, and the reports submitted are on the whole satisfactory.

Statement
D. (1)

55. In no way has the prolongation of War conditions been more severely felt than in the shortage of British Officers. The work of reconstruction and of the re-organising of

Battalions on the lines of the existing Indian Army has been greatly hindered by the paucity of officers, those present with the Force finding their time fully occupied with the daily routine of work and the frequent inspection of outposts rendered necessary by the absence of British Officers in command of these posts.

Against a sanctioned strength of 13 Commandants and 51 Assistant Commandants, there were actually present on the 31st December 1920 only 10 Commandants and 25 Assistant Commandants. Of the Commandants, one, and of the Assistant Commandants, two, were absent on leave out of India, and of the remaining 23 Assistant Commandants, two were District Superintendents of Police and one a Superintendent of Excise serving in the Indian Army Reserve as temporary Officers while employed as Assistant Commandants and three were Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, while of the remainder many were not fully qualified for retention in the Indian Army (by reason of the exigencies of service during the War in various theatres), and unable to complete their studies in their present employment and stations.

In one district garrisoned by the Shwebo Battalion and in three districts garrisoned by the Chindwin Battalion, the District Superintendents of Police held collateral charge of the Military Police detachments, being specially appointed Assistant Commandants to supervise the drill discipline and duties of the detachments and in some measure relieve the Commandants concerned. In several instances Commandants and Adjutants were practically single handed throughout the year.

During the year there were 9 Naib-Commandants serving with the Force. Originally 10, vacancies occurring in future will not be filled, a decision which all Commandants and Adjutants regret because these Officers have, throughout the war and after proved their efficiency, and their value as co-adjutors in the administration of Battalions.

56. Where all Commandants and Adjutants have done so well and endured without murmur the heat and burden of the day, my

task is a very difficult one, to select for special mention, any individual officer, but I desire to bring to notice Major H. H. McGann, Major R. Tilly, M.C., and Major C.E. Daly, as the three Battalion Commandants who have worked indefatigably throughout the year to maintain their Battalions in a high state of efficiency and contentment.

I would further specially mention the following:—

Assistant Commandants.

Major R. M. F. Patrick, M.C.	Captain A. C. E. Caiger.
Captain F. G. French.	Captain A. H. N. Gatherer, M.C.
Captain H. R. Vaughan.	Captain S. Dudley, M.C.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police specially brings to notice the excellent work done by his Personal Assistants Captain R. R. Ewing, Captain H. R. Vaughan and Major E. A. W. Lake who have worked hard and given him every assistance.

Among Naib-Commandants, specially mentioned by Battalion Commandants and Adjutants, I wish to bring to notice the following :—

Sardar Bahadur Sarra Singh.
Ram Narain, Bahadur.
Bhaktawar Singh.

Sardar Bahadur Kishen Singh.
Khan Bahadur Jalal Din.

Amongst other ranks I mention Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Lehna Singh, Subadar Atta Mohamed Bahadur, Subadar-Major Baghbir Yakha Bahadur, Subadar Surjadhan Gurung, Jemadar-Adjutant Nihal Singh, Subadar-Major Kulman Bhaju, Jemadar Jasdal Limbu, Subadar-Major Singbir Ghalle, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur, Kulbahadur Lama Bahadur, Subadar Shamlal Singh, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Parbal Singh Thapa Bahadur, Subadar Partiman Gurung, Subadar-Major Sheo Gulam Singh, I.D.S.M., Subadar Mohamed Khan.

Subadar Khan Bahadur Sultan Ahmed Khan has again by another year of strenuous work, in which accuracy and forethought were conspicuous, earned for himself a special mention for the services he has rendered to the Force generally, in the Military Office in Rangoon.

It is no coincidence that in every Battalion, the Commanding Officer has seen fit to bring to my special notice the work of one or more of the clerks in the Battalion Office, and I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging here the hard work, loyal services and cheerful attention to their duties, praise for which the Battalion Clerks have so unanimously earned, and I wish to specially mention Head Clerk Mr. Mohamed Nagi, Head Clerk Mr. Prabhu Dayal and Accountants Mr. Hansraj and Mr. Gajjan Singh, who have officiated throughout the year as Head Clerks of the large Battalion at Myitkyina and in the trying climate of Putao, respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lee wishes to place on record the invaluable services of his Superintendent Mr. M. L. Dey.

Mr. Shuttleworth before proceeding on leave desired me to bring to the special notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, in his able administration of the Force. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of doing so and also of acknowledging the loyal assistance which Lieutenant-Colonel Lee has afforded me since I assumed charge of the post of Inspector-General of Police.

M. J. CHISHOLM,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

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STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1A	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	...
	190B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	8	...	8	...
	Total		...	8	...	8	...
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.							
2	181 to 185, 188	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	1	...	8	1
3	261 to 264	Offences relating to coin	10	151	...	161	90
4	265 to 268A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	1	2	...	3	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	4	133	...	138	3
7	312, 316, 316A	Harbouring an offender	8	99	...	92	1
8	324, 325, 325B and 326	Other offences against public justice	32	932	...	964	27
9	148 to 150, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	30	...	39	1
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	8	27	...	35	1
	Total		68	625	...	693	69
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	140	809	...	949	9
12	307	Attempts at murder	11	48	...	59	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	26	98	...	124	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	86	718	...	803	460
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	20	...	21	11
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	19	...	25	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	108	...	112	4
18	322, 321, 323, 325, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	287	3,127	1	3,413	63
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	44	...	48	3
20	327, 330, 332, 334	Hurt	931	3,107	1	3,487	371
21	353 to 359 and 372, 373 and 374	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	107	895	...	1,002	183
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	14	...	15	2
23	354, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	194	1,771	5	1,960	517
24	304A, 308	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	6	66	...	72	1
	Total		1,212	10,944	7	12,049	1,514
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	68	965	...	493	41
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 399	Robbery	141	1,106	...	1,247	302
27	370, 381, 392, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	86	699	1	784	102
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	72	996	2	1,068	18
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 453.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	749	7,998	194	8,652	786
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	1	...	1	...
	Total		1,035	11,106	197	11,908	1,269
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	16	109	...	125	26
32	326, 327	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	14	258	...	272	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	4	...	4	1
	Total		30	371	...	401	35
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.							
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	498	6,026	1	6,451	290
35	406 to 409	Ordinary	1,524	21,043	2,504	20,063	1,806
36	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust	219	2,118	5	2,322	269
37	419, 420	Receiving stolen property	28	172	...	200	6
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456	Cheating	126	1,198	...	1,324	196
39	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	148	2,260	82	2,316	293
	Total		2,475	32,810	2,592	32,693	2,766
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	49	1	50	1
41	290, 297, 299, 299, 299, 299, 299, 299 to 299, section 24 of Act V of 1881 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	168	5,829	6	5,976	12
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	261	7,548	1	8,008	172
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	11	...	11	...
44	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character	101	1,863	...	1,764	4
	Total		617	15,300	8	15,999	296
	GRAND TOTAL		5,457	70,961	2,804	78,614	6,906

* Two hundred and sixty-three cases of previous years detected during the year have been included, and twenty cases from

FOR THE YEAR 1920 (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19).
of Cases.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.							
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or suppressed.	Total true cases (column 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Paroled.	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18) ^a	(18) ^b	(18) ^c	(18) ^d	(18) ^e	(18) ^f	(18) ^g	(18) ^h
2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	13	36	6	16	70	4	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	3	8	3	97	108	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	20	...	...	21	6	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	35	146	1	22	179	86	78	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	6	19	...	1	21	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	22	...	2	21	2	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	68	272	15	137	454	107	89	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	179	156	163	902	621	2	...	623	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	5	29	...	12	46	...	...	48	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
105	74	93	18	71	172	3	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	3	1	1	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	10	...	3	13	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	6	52	...	5	60	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,380	279	809	259	394	1,451	81	56	1,538	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,011	303	691	258	456	1,528	124	69	1,649	8	1	2	310	...	...	...	...
186	119	167	13	41	211	30	15	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	2	3	6	7	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	147	670	...	...	810	111	52	921	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
29	9	19	...	3	32	5	2	33	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
8,709	1,136	2,911	761	1,800	5,078	965	226	5,304	23	1	14	536	...	...	...	...
82	51	103	56	131	278	1	1	284	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	87	279	174	508	761	5	1	765	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
240	30	83	83	258	356	36	18	391	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
367	70	110	114	319	645	33	11	678	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
1,126	673	2,380	619	2,674	6,067	288	177	6,305	6	1	2	78	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,568	911	2,911	1,028	2,668	6,093	912	206	6,304	8	3	5	81	...	...	...	...
80	12	27	9	1	37	49	19	79	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
103	22	77	23	24	128	77	40	200	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	34	104	81	25	160	119	59	279	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
2,006	418	1,798	493	1,489	3,774	24	17	3,792	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,617	1,361	7,851	1,931	4,960	15,746	945	483	16,691	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
819	219	718	87	217	1,097	136	190	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1	157	13	...	170	10	8	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
679	118	866	40	...	497	109	76	663	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	128	584	124	123	912	1,218	540	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,775	2,288	10,863	1,774	6,880	27,113	1,894	1,002	28,007	22	...	7	226	1	...	...	...
17	6	21	...	3	26	12	7	37	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
868	134	4,797	97	26	4,965	619	589	5,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
682	396	6,494	274	116	6,917	2,644	2,372	9,291	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
9	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224	127	1,364	14	8	1,321	410	406	1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,274	563	12,584	325	149	13,096	3,605	3,224	16,701	12	...	...	7	37	...	...	...
15,508	4,939	29,619	3,969	12,469	48,891	6,409	1,911	55,299	66	6	26	986	88	151	...	...

column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for the year 1919, erroneously included or struck off as direct cases, have been excluded.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police. (4)	Arrested by the police during the year. (5)	Released under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. (6)	Released by Magistrates' order before trial. (7)
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...
1a	180 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	30	...	...
Total			...	30	...	...
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	1	...	...
3	981 to 984	Offences relating to coin ...	8	157	6	...
4	965 to 983A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ...	...	3	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ...	3	83	10	...
7	912, 914, 916A	Harbouring an offender ...	5	47	...	...
8	984, 985, 925B and 926	Other offences against public justice ...	27	240	4	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 160	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	34	305	14	1
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	10	89	...	...
Total			87	724	34	1
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
11	302, 303, 304	Murder ...	180	841	84	4
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	10	40	1	...
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide ...	48	125	1	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	20	318	48	...
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	...	21	3	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	19	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	79	5	...
18	323, 331, 332, 335, 336, 337...	Grievous hurt ...	198	3,588	214	1
19	338	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	38	...	...
20	327, 330, 333, 324	Hurt ...	211	2,710	191	...
21	323 to 329 and 379, 378 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	54	648	48	...
22	340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	11	1	...
23	352, 354, 355, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	188	1,495	58	...
24	304A, 328	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	6	47	3	...
Total			790	8,998	580	8
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.						
25	385, 387, 388, 389, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	139	760	123	2
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 399	Robbery ...	108	1,147	144	...
27	270, 321, 322, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	8	579	14	...
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	16	490	26	...
29	444, 445, 457 to 460, 460 to 463.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	223	5,566	166	3
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	5	...	...
Total			588	8,177	478	5
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	20	141	4	...
32	358, 359	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	16	268	30	...
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...
Total			36	504	38	...
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
34	379 to 380	Theft of cattle ...	319	4,379	964	2
35	405 to 409	Theft of ordinary ...	673	18,418	989	12
36	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust ...	68	1,888	48	...
37	419, 420	Receiving stolen property ...	28	567	4	...
38	447, 448 and 448 and 456	Cheating ...	34	838	49	...
39	461, 468	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	77	1,000	57	4
40	461, 468	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	5	...	...
Total			988	22,083	1,486	16
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.						
41	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	9	97	...	...
42	298, 299, 300, 300, 300, 300, 301 to 304, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	144	6,758	46	1
43	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	373	11,848	160	20
44	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	11	...	...
45	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	84	1,642	41	...
Total			608	19,731	227	30
GRAND TOTAL			2,093	60,998	2,831	69

* Eight persons erroneously included in column 12 of Statement A.

FOR THE YEAR 1920 (Paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 25).

concerned in cases.

Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16) ^a	(16) ^b	(16) ^c	(16) ^d	(16) ^e	(16) ^f	(16) ^g
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	79	80	2	6	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	13	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	29	19	...	...	9	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	154	77	11	25	97	80	17	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
222	143	79	...	4	69	37	32	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
44	23	16	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
733	447	288	17	35	185	124	60	4	...	...	...	...	3	...
618	216	402	61	178	2	...	1	4	...	5	...	7	51	...
42	24	8	8	5	7	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
161	114	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
254	88	176	11	24	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
8	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	10	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	68	18	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
2,306	1,175	1,101	30	174	172	78	96	6	1	6	284	...	5	...
19	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,589	1,160	1,429	22	199	218	90	123	8	1	2	381	1	7	...
577	306	271	25	70	37	20	16	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	7	3	...	1	16	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,482	797	685	13	101	154	98	53	4	...	...	8	4	3	...
46	20	26	1	4	6	9	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
8,226	8,859	4,347	176	758	615	228	211	28	2	15	679	12	80	...
674	279	395	14	72	...	2	8	8	...	1	...	...	18	1
909	468	526	11	89	19	1	18	2	...	1	...	...	15	...
267	61	206	3	7	62	20	37	2	...	3	1	...	5	...
329	140	242	2	23	...	17	33	2	...	...	4	2	1	...
5,382	8,050	2,339	60	316	478	269	207	5	...	2	94	1	14	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,699	3,933	2,718	94	506	613	318	287	19	...	6	99	3	58	1
145	59	87	...	9	102	29	70	...	...	...	23	...	3	...
299	115	123	...	12	172	76	96	...	...	...	15	...	1	...
...
882	173	210	...	21	274	105	165	...	...	...	88	...	4	...
4,592	2,610	1,942	101	163	34	21	19	10	...	2	...	...	4	...
12,427	8,602	3,985	185	548	804	569	417	14	...	8	9	...	19	...
1,206	728	508	102	56	385	170	159	4	...	...	1	1	7	...
593	395	188	6	...	18	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
853	443	41	53	...	135	82	53	8	...	...	...	...	6	...
1,584	715	1,109	18	61	2,000	884	1,915	8	...	1	416	...	4	...
5	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,585	18,427	3,218	406	869	4,122	1,539	2,553	37	...	9	425	1	88	...
108	41	61	...	9	20	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,676	5,769	879	15	107	291	806	162	...	...	...	6	94	11	...
...
11,120	8,886	2,222	88	262	7,726	5,888	900	14	1	...	...	26	19	...
11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,672	1,304	268	...	104	417	405	16	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
19,483	16,040	3,443	103	480	9,154	7,707	1,404	15	1	...	6	79	34	...
59,108	37,979	20,130	796	2,554	14,968	9,428	4,480	103	3	21	1,248	20	212	1

Part II, for the year 1919, have been extended.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE
PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	...	2	2
1a	130B (1) and 130B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	2	2
		Total	...	4	4
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.					
2	131 to 130, 595	Offences against the State	...	5	5
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	37	576	613
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	123	139
6	192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	20	177	197
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	4	38	57
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	123	123
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	3	3
10	142, 183A to 186, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	245	252
		Total	75	1,286	1,361
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	1	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	1	1
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	3	3
		Total	...	5	5
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	8	91	99
		Total	8	91	99
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	3	3
15	352, 355, 356	Criminal force	33	799	832
16	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	77	77
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	179	5,364	5,543
		Total	211	6,233	6,444
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418	Cheating	5	113	118
19	405 to 406	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	139	143
20	425, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	41	1,036	1,077
		Total	50	1,257	1,307
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	298	Offences against religion	1	14	15
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	8	11
23	493 to 496	Offences relating to marriage	61	1,003	1,064
24	500 to 503	Defamation	34	536	570
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	114	2,514	2,628
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	90	91
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	13	13
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	14	14
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	5	63	68
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	171	2,824	2,995
32	...	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,183	26,368	27,551
		Total	1,579	24,903	26,482
		GRAND TOTAL	1,923*	48,801	50,724

* Twenty-six cases omitted in column 12 of Statement B, Part I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1920 (Paragraph 24).
of Cases.

Number dismissed without trial. (7)	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 94, C.P.C.). (8)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year. (11)	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (12)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offense was committed. (13)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. (14)
		Discharge or acquittal. (9)	Conviction. (10)				
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
44	25	103	352	34	49	...	...
9	4	53	56	11	11	...	1
41	9	58	94	35	10	...	1
4	1	14	11	7	2	...	1
10	9	11	96	8	6	...	...
4	9	3	1	7	1	...	...
...	...	62	170	...	26	...	1
112	51	392	741	37	104	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
55	3	35	25	7	7	...	2
26	3	35	29	7	7	...	3
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
74	227	227	273	20	60	...	...
3	11	10	53	1	4	...	...
254	1,702	1,272	2,000	135	267	6	1
481	1,340	1,621	2,223	156	231	6	1
46	1	43	25	3	12	...	...
93	3	60	85	4	13	...	1
159	226	439	256	66	117	7	...
228	220	522	334	65	142	7	1
3	1	8	2	1	3	...	...
9	3	1	4	...	1	...	...
139	228	414	179	57	112	...	3
85	138	196	128	25	65	...	1
371	1,124	1,091	1,188	144	222	10	2
4	6	37	52	2	12	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	10	...	...	...	...
15	4	32	22	4	11	...	...
227	283	327	1,651	180	67	...	1
783	1,204	2,255	21,111	333	1,151	29	26
1,731	3,062	5,962	24,265	1,261	1,519	39	23
2,533	5,227	9,526	27,725	1,524	2,203	62	41

for the year 1919, have been included.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint. (5)	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the police. (6)
Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	...	1	1
1A	120 B (1) and 120 B (3)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	6	...
		Total	...	6	1
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.					
2	121 to 120, 505	Offences against the State	...	4	4
3	127	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225A, 227 to 228	Offences against public justice	59	539	117
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	183	33
6	192 to 200, 202 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	26	186	26
7	465 to 477 A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	44	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	110	14
9	429 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks	...	2	1
10	149 155A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	35	729	100
		Total	126	1,809	497
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12A	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	112	8
		Total	15	112	8
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	5	...
15	346, 348, 350	Criminal force	50	1,906	9
16	323	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	188	7
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	365	9,416	19
		Total	412	10,762	36
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418	Cheating	7	96	1
19	403 to 408	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	162	21
20	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	96	1,994	1
		Total	112	2,252	23
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	298	Offences against religion	4	111	...
22	480 to 488	Criminal breach of contract of service	6	8	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	80	945	...
24	500 to 503	Defamation	42	623	...
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	190	5,172	1
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	122	2
27	299A	Keeping a lottery office	...	8	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	11	26
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	22	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	6	220	4
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	171	2,704	...
32	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,598	47,106	6,478
		Total	2,552	57,097	6,505
		GRAND TOTAL	2,519	72,619	7,070

* Forty-five persons omitted in column 12 of Statement B.

concerned in cases.

(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried		(12)	(13)	Remarks.		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases absconded, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
...	2	...	1	...	40	...	1	...	...
...	7	...	4	2	29	...	1	...	...
...	7	...	6	1	14	...	...	...	1
16	742	2	323	447	63	54	16	...	...
1	201	...	106	75	18	19	8	...	1
9	197	...	94	80	33	37	6	...	9
...	55	1	92	18	37	8	1	...	...
1	193	...	18	99	80	3	6	...	...
12	1,080	...	2	1	86	...	...	...	1
39	2,384	3	333	1,357	59	40	3	...	5
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	196	4	78	37	31	32	4	...	...
...	135	4	78	37	31	13	4	...	...
...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1,353	22	426	353	29	26	322	...	2
4	193	...	59	86	43	...	12	...	...
107	9,658	211	3,327	2,845	30	285	2,080	...	15
189	11,064	233	2,838	5,069	30	311	2,405	...	17
1	92	...	58	30	34	4	...	...	1
6	186	8	104	70	28	7	2	...	...
20	20,68	24	987	489	24	144	431	...	3
27	2,348	27	1,119	582	26	155	423	...	4
90	26	...	22	3	3	...	1	...	...
82	14	...	1	6	78	2	6	...	...
11	920	29	493	175	19	68	236	...	3
75	592	12	281	180	24	49	190	...	2
8	8,246	127	1,807	1,481	39	219	1,656	...	2
...	121	...	43	66	68	1	12	...	...
...	87	...	...	37	100	...	...	...	...
...	23	...	2	18	82	...	2	...	...
1	239	...	124	93	40	15	7	...	...
60	2,314	51	638	1,667	62	183	281	...	1
3,073	52,279	98	18,008	34,758	65	1,497	1,024	4	480
3,345	62,622	317	18,418	33,409	90	2,023	2,410	6	32
3,540	78,553	584	24,323	42,706	65	2,663	7,298	6	515

9

STATEMENT C.—*Property stolen and*

Offence.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
(1)				(2)	(3)
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>					
1. Theft	{	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		4,284	1,841
		(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.		169	146
		(c) Other thefts		17,496	10,336
2. Robbery	{	(a) Dacoity		251	80
		(b) Other robbery		666	204
3. Criminal breach of trust				1,007	483
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.				211	36
Total				23,984	13,666
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>					
5. Extortion				23	4
6. Criminal misappropriation				28	13
Total				51	17

recovered during the year 1920 (Paragraph 15).

Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	
43	7,65,631	88,157	11
86	25,841	10,150	39
59	15,95,635	6,78,877	43
32	2,33,994	8,576	4
31	1,61,882	27,074	17
42	1,58,470	36,998	23
32	74,898	14,474	19
54	30,21,281	8,57,706	28
17	750	230	31
46	2,270	437	19
33	3,080	667	22

STATEMENT D.—Showing sanctioned strength and cost of

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Headquarters	4	1											
WESTERN RANGE.													
Akyab	1	1			6	80	1	51	1		305	18	
Northern Arakan	1	1			1	5		18			31		
Kyaukpada	1	1			3	16		48			214	6	
Sandoway	1	1			4	16		37			149		
Total	4	4			14	67	1	154	1		698	23	
EASTERN RANGE													
Hanthawaddy	1	1			9	66		187			485		
Insein	1	1			6	47		14			305		2
Pegu	1	1			7	61		178			406		
Tharrawaddy	1	1			9	76		208			396		26
Prome	1	1			8	69		115			386		24
Total	5	5			39	319		526			1,938		51
WESTERN RANGE.													
Bassein	1	1			7	68	1	19		1	404		11
Henzada	1	1			7	64		112			317		24
Myaungmya	1	1			4	49		114			244		
ala-abin	1	1			5	33		142			216		
Pyawon	1	1			6	36		113			170		
Total	5	5			29	236	1	571		1	1,365		35
EASTERN RANGE													
Toungoo	1	1			8	41		104			264		8
Salween	1	1			1	11		17	2		89		
Thatun	1	1			6	31		66			283		
Amherst	1	1			7	30	1	131	1		461	17	16
Tavoy	1	1			6	27		84			265		
Mergui	1	1			6	21		63	3		207	18	
Total	6	6			35	179	1	460	6		1,664	35	24
WESTERN RANGE.													
Thayetmyo	1	1			4	27	1	70			276		27
Pakokko	1	1			5	24		17		1	129		57
Minbu	1	1			4	21		61			214		42
Magwe	1	1			3	30		68		1	221		34
Total	4	4			16	102	1	236		2	940		160
NORTHERN RANGE.													
Mandalay	1	1			9	59	2	141		8	853		86
Bhamo	1	1			3	9	1	26			124		
Myittha	1	1			2	9		20			119		4
Katha	1	1			1	28		63		9	331		38
Total	4	4			20	105	3	250		17	1,327		78
NORTHERN RANGE.													
Shwebo	1	1			4	27	1	63		3	253		44
Sagaling	1	1			3	16		39		2	168		17
Lower Chindwin	1	1			3	17		43		1	180		31
Upper Chindwin	1	1			6	16		41			176		18
Total	4	4			15	76	1	196		5	767		110
NORTHERN RANGE.													
Kyaukse	1	1			3	13		34			156		17
Meiktila	1	1			4	21	1	44			197		24
Yamethin	1	1			6	36		41		41	254		87
Myingyan	1	1			6	24		61		1	285		38
Total	4	4			19	94	1	180		42	842		131
NORTHERN RANGE.													
N. S. States		1			3	12		25			109		27
S. S. States		1			2	9		7		1	57		14
District Superintendent of Police, Railways.	1				7	35	3	111			164		
NORTHERN RANGE.													
Provincial Police	1				6	30							
Training School	1	2			26	23		82			10		
D.I.G. of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma.	1												
WESTERN RANGE.													
Pakokko						2		3			45		
NORTHERN RANGE.													
Chin Hills						1		2					
Officers of and above the rank of Inspectors of Police on leave and deputation, etc.	1	3	21										
Total of Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police posted to districts.			20	49									
GRAND TOTAL	5	44	40	49	916	1,352	12	8,166	7	68	10,046	68	630
Additional Police—													
Total													
Temporary Police—													
Headquarters				20									
Sandoway												8	
Myaungmya											4		
Bassein								9			6		
Thatun						1							
Thayetmyo								5			33		
Pakokko								3			17		3
Minbu						1		3			9		
Magwe								1			7		
Mandalay								6			22		
Katha								3			14		
Shwebo								3			18		
Sagaling								1			7		
Lower Chindwin								2			16		
Kyaukse						1		3			1		
Meiktila						4		2			6		
Yamethin								1			7		
Myingyan								5			27		15
Office of the Superintendent of Police Supplies.					1	1							
Total				20	1	8		40		8	197	8	18

* Excludes one Head Constable and five Constables

† Excludes six

‡ Preliminary figures for the financial year 20

District Police in the year 1920 (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 33 and 34).

Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police-force.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	To area.	To population.	(26)	(27)
6
433	5,186	529,943	3,553	9	8	18-11	1,233	3,070	4-89
51	1,500	2,234	...	3	2	20-41	436	59	1-57
363	3,686	184,216	8,324	11	9	15-66	856	614	3-09
308	8,784	102,803	8,360	9	1	18-87	499	861	3-21
968	14,807	839,396	44,476	82	13	16-29	873	3,574	3-72
749	1,701	33,669	10,897	18	1	2-27	446	2,999	4-01
501	1,886	166,246	13,922	13	3	8-64	629	2,376	4-76
686	3,925	370,416	17,101	21	5	6-72	840	3,863	5-62
616	2,853	133,320	21,686	24	4	1-14	672	2,012	5-60
692	3,915	378,671	48,036	21	...	4-92	640	3,026	0-12
2,372	12,230	1,780,421	112,613	93	16	4-17	561	16,168	5-19
638	4,127	410,908	19,692	25	...	6-04	616	4,304	6-30
635	2,843	532,357	63,236	19	...	6-91	395	3,761	7-03
480	2,612	384,663	18,592	16	1	6-22	788	2,453	6-77
877	1,643	5-6,073	27,117	11	1	4-37	809	1,823	4-28
894	2,118	260,215	24,972	11	1	6-63	791	2,077	6-41
2,344	12,108	1,869,185	163,763	82	3	5-72	798	14,117	6-15
450	5,179	351,076	26,688	16	2	13-72	750	2,183	4-85
111	2,693	46,608	...	7	...	23-29	409	107	5-04
475	2,994	401,975	20,619	14	4	10-30	876	2,413	5-08
673	7,189	367,318	37,632	18	2	10-1	542	2,624	3-83
367	6,303	133,293	20,074	12	3	11-46	869	1,467	3-57
318	9,789	111,424	14,889	9	2	20-78	350	1,170	3-08
2,408	35,895	1,129,124	114,647	76	13	14-23	591	9,964	4-16
406	4,750	213,275	24,171	14	7	11-70	688	1,699	4-18
381	8,210	409,909	20,010	12	13	10-17	1,067	1,450	3-78
316	3,302	268,939	14,011	12	7	9-84	763	1,431	4-28
648	3,312	346,909	20,163	10	3	5-62	997	2,177	6-36
1,424	17,875	1,228,032	80,867	45	30	11-04	825	6,807	4-89
1,119	2,117	310,770	188,109	21	8	11-39	815	4,293	5-84
178	6,900	107,611	9,762	3	10	83-78	906	42	2-37
138	10,977	86,877	...	4	9	69-47	542	575	3-64
876	3,917	216,697	...	18	8	22-72	653	1,098	2-52
1,231	23,111	779,755	167,901	64	35	16-79	426	6,367	2-49
396	5,714	356,668	10,629	15	3	14-47	802	1,609	3-62
346	1,325	312,111	10,937	9	3	7-23	1,269	94	3-96
278	6,420	316,175	6,628	10	1	12-2	1,127	213	3-23
247	15,168	170,682	3,692	10	6	61-39	591	408	1-06
1,135	26,182	1,156,271	24,786	14	12	22-15	991	2,406	3-20
322	1,274	131,426	5,877	7	2	6-71	624	806	3-61
324	2,123	279,892	7,076	9	...	7-48	958	1,772	6-07
433	4,855	307,419	26,723	18	...	9-71	712	1,923	4-10
350	3,107	411,906	22,105	11	...	8-65	1,263	2,406	5-73
1,508	10,819	1,170,572	61,766	40	2	8-30	890	6,611	6-00
177	17,656	612,166	...	6	4	100-68	2,824	560	3-11
91	40,424	900,202	...	2	2	444-13	2,892	194	2-12
414	27	6	...	...	2,240	7-10
97
90
50	3,700	26,281	...	...	2	74-00	526	...	...
2	8,000	119,666	...	...	...	2,666-67	39,662	...	...
26
60
16,696	38,09,360	11,16,212	190,25,672	230,812	11,821,801	817,927	499	139	14-71	752	68,676	4-83
...
...
...	1,82,875	...	1,82,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20
4
1
8
23
22
13
8
30
16
16
8
16
6
12
8
69
1
294

employed every year for duty at the post of Akyab,
reserve Sergeants,
furnished by the Accountant-General.

STATEMENT E.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate's Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 320, 321, 324, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Officers.	Men.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
WESTERN RANGE.	Akyab ...	37	386	35	338	...	193	34	...	4	3	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan ...	6	44	6	41	29	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpada ...	16	262	16	255	...	86	14	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway ...	20	185	20	183	...	87	15	...	2	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	878	76	872	29	211	59	...	10	5	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Hanthawaddy ...	75	672	68	698	...	95	49	...	14	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Insein ...	64	447	61	450	...	97	36	1	16	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu ...	71	614	71	617	...	116	70	1	13	49	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	85	659	81	634	...	111	74	1	7	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	82	2,815	87	2,651	...	523	282	4	52	91	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Bassah ...	76	614	76	600	...	106	38	...	11	9	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada ...	54	475	57	458	...	109	39	...	11	54	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingmya ...	11	376	11	368	...	90	29	...	13	6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maubin ...	83	838	84	819	...	85	28	...	7	7	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	85	2,933	92	2,806	...	76	28	1	7	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Longoo ...	53	336	41	324	...	97	32	1	2	20	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween ...	13	101	12	96	...	9	9	...	1	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thaon ...	38	430	38	423	...	92	30	1	4	18	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst ...	48	631	48	613	...	195	38	2	5	81	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	88	2,577	89	2,544	...	79	26	2	6	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Thayemyo ...	32	113	31	111	...	112	23	...	9	11	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakokko ...	20	376	20	376	...	8	12	...	4	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maiba ...	21	817	21	806	...	100	21	...	3	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Magwe ...	16	611	16	591	...	116	25	1	8	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	131	1,715	127	1,467	...	116	98	1	24	24	194	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN RANGE.	Mandalay ...	70	1,078	61	967	...	148	54	1	14	6	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhamo ...	9	184	5	159	...	113	11	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katha ...	24	381	24	387	...	130	30	...	1	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingmya ...	11	146	10	141	...	54	8	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	115	1,789	100	1,594	...	413	104	1	15	13	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN RANGE.	Shwabo ...	39	382	33	369	...	83	23	...	2	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagang ...	16	298	15	215	...	80	15	...	...	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Chindwin ...	17	273	17	273	...	70	15	...	3	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Chindwin ...	16	255	16	217	...	100	1	...	4	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	87	1,088	81	1,064	...	311	70	...	9	12	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN RANGE.	Meikina ...	26	165	26	222	...	68	20	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin ...	25	593	26	592	...	93	34	...	5	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukse ...	13	208	12	201	...	51	14	1	2	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingmya ...	21	320	29	330	...	85	20	1	8	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	106	1,244	105	1,176	...	290	88	2	16	22	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN RANGE.	Northern Shan States ...	12	161	12	163	...	46	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Shan States ...	11	79	11	78	...	57	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN RANGE.	Chin Hills ...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakokko Hill Tracts ...	8	48	1	46	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation. Railway Police ...	48	885	45	860	...	...	39	...	5	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Police Training School ...	26	...	22	...	...	10	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,548	11,345	1,465	13,458	163	2,467	1,181	15	210	342	1,616	...	47	1	1	1	4	

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

management of the force for the year 1920 (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 8 and 34).

		Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables				Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength at			
Grade or		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.															
Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	Py billiards, presents, good conduct, stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)
...	3	...	71	85	356	41	69	130	85	25	1	15	7	...	19	7	29-13	1-58	0-47
...	3	...	93	18	24	7	10	15	1	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	13-00	...	...
...	7	...	24	90	287	23	22	51	48	38	...	9	4	...	1	4	29-01	...	1-49
...	...	...	...	...	172	21	31	87	96	11	8	10	9	...	...	5	25-61	1-06	2-46
...	13	...	118	79	794	91	123	238	140	79	4	88	22	5	18	16	24-43	...	1-47
...	10	...	183	68	671	132	108	198	24	6	4	57	27	7	24	8	20-48	...	...
...	18	...	108	51	350	99	106	101	15	8	8	45	38	16	11	5	7-46	...	...
...	6	2	321	68	859	69	137	170	58	6	9	57	29	5	22	7	25-80	1-07	1-08
...	10	7	173	80	610	90	97	179	22	8	8	20	16	21	11	11	26-40	1-28	1-74
...	26	...	83	67	453	108	48	180	81	10	...	44	27	17	2	8	26-53	1-03	1-43
...	64	3	756	334	2,442	312	426	808	183	48	26	233	149	66	89	81	25-80	...	1-16
...	6	2	241	76	526	106	205	187	44	6	7	42	17	11	4	11	34-07	1-74	1-68
...	16	...	79	43	386	133	188	109	28	21	2	85	28	14	22	9	41-93	1-68	1-79
...	22	...	163	51	320	76	84	81	22	1	3	19	30	8	2	6	44-84	1-29	1-20
...	10	...	74	34	209	39	52	114	10	1	3	28	10	7	13	9	25-80	1-47	9-55
...	7	1	75	37	195	68	90	78	30	3	2	20	15	9	5	4	27-74	1-14	1-00
...	61	3	619	210	1,786	413	560	538	113	31	17	169	95	44	45	86	37-80	1-46	1-63
...	2	...	54	41	346	89	65	93	32	18	1	24	14	4	11	8	37-70	1-19	1-84
...	2	1	21	19	66	23	38	30	8	1	...	14	3	...	1	4	15-43	...	...
...	6	4	97	84	344	54	123	107	53	26	4	17	13	4	4	6	26-55	...	...
...	13	2	144	48	410	69	100	124	26	43	9	98	18	16	14	7	32-99	1-15	1-18
...	3	...	...	38	277	97	48	58	17	19	2	21	11	13	9	9	19-89	...	...
...	...	...	51	36	218	65	49	62	27	6	3	28	7	...	...	1	31-23	1-17	...
...	25	7	267	197	1,601	390	492	481	221	113	20	208	64	47	41	26	26-27	...	...
...	9	2	197	32	333	70	22	123	65	54	7	11	25	1	1	7	19-97	...	...
...	16	3	201	29	359	68	68	81	60	40	8	16	16	...	2	4	27-16	1-43	...
...	1	1	71	38	281	86	34	31	47	47	4	16	4	...	3	3	23-34	1-43	...
...	10	...	182	33	306	70	60	90	34	39	8	21	19	86	6	11	30-50	2-04	2-21
...	29	6	671	123	1,383	338	165	330	170	190	27	63	63	87	13	26	28-75	1-43	1-43
...	13	7	384	69	719	178	126	274	157	111	23	76	18	31	9	17	43-49	1-40	1-70
...	...	...	26	11	84	39	38	46	8	8	3	24	...	10	...	...	40-00	1-68	...
...	...	1	49	33	164	38	101	111	81	28	8	89	8	5	1	8	37-06	1-64	3-13
...	...	...	16	8	41	64	35	38	8	1	9	18	4	3	7	1	66-88	2-10	...
...	23	8	375	126	938	319	209	409	154	148	31	151	20	49	17	26	47-78	1-71	1-60
...	4	2	64	38	363	24	40	103	18	51	9	23	9	2	5	2	22-96	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	304	39	8	55	33	68	8	14	4	3	...	3	38-05	2-12	1-39
...	2	...	...	30	342	59	66	78	28	67	4	18	6	4	4	...	14-08	1-13	...
...	...	1	87	31	189	31	51	78	21	24	3	16	4	...	...	4	21-23	...	1-68
...	11	8	189	99	998	197	156	311	100	300	23	70	22	9	9	9	25-51	1-00	1-68
...	4	1	51	26	225	46	37	68	32	43	3	22	3	11	...	...	30-55	1-04	1-04
...	...	4	318	44	938	65	47	81	49	74	19	31	7	2	...	...	22-21	1-67	1-63
...	...	...	...	15	301	48	55	46	16	26	4	14	7	9	8	6	40-78	1-33	3-77
...	...	1	87	30	336	108	62	66	24	31	17	29	20	13	13	3	30-87	...	...
...	...	6	382	115	1,114	272	191	261	131	194	26	86	87	35	20	17	29-28	1-28	1-60
...	1	...	11	15	126	26	38	47	9	10	...	20	2	1	1	3	6-70	1-20	1-71
...	...	...	...	11	65	10	28	18	16	7	1	11	...	2	...	...	44-19	1-10	...
...
...	1	...	...	1	6	10	27	9	5	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	58-99	2-14	...
...
...	...	...	1	39	47	5	2	11	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	2-40	...	...
...	1	1	68	47	314	43	42	115	35	7	5	17	5	3	...	5	30-29	...	1-23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60-66	1-06	1-06
...	3	240	42	2,469	1,510	11,581	2,536	3,496	3,707	1,270	1,016	192	1,061	423	266	216	26-69	1-07	1-26

97 officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

STATEMENT F (QUINQUENNIAL).—Showing the Religion or Caste of

Province (District).	Religion							
	Officers.							Other religions.
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Kajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Headquarters	8							
WESTERN RANGE. { Akyab	4							34
{ Northern Arakan	3							5
{ Kyaukpau	2	1						19
{ Sandoway								13
Total	9	1						76
EASTERN RANGE. { Hanthawaddy	8	2				4		58
{ Insein	7							48
{ Pegu	2							70
{ Tharawaddy	6	9				9		77
{ Prome	4	1		1		1		64
Total	26	6		1		8		317
WESTERN RANGE. { Bassein	6					1		68
{ Hensada	4							43
{ Myaungmya	4		1					50
{ Maublin	2							84
{ Pyapón	6							96
Total	22		1			2		280
EASTERN RANGE. { Toungoo	6					1		37
{ Sawween	6							7
{ Thabón	6	3	1					85
{ Amherst	6	1				1	1	41
{ Tavoy	3							31
{ Mergui	0	1						31
Total	36	5	1			2	1	178
WESTERN RANGE. { Thayetmyo	6	1					1	27
{ Pakokku	3							28
{ Minbu	6	1				1		28
{ Magwe	9	4			1	2	1	39
Total	24	6			1	3	2	111
NORTHERN RANGE. { Mandalay	11	1	2	1		3	1	56
{ Bhamo	4							7
{ Myittha	2	1				1		8
{ Katha	2	1						38
Total	21	3	2	1		4	1	104
NORTHERN RANGE. { Shwebo	2							38
{ Sagaing	2	1		1				16
{ Lower Chindwin	2							18
{ Upper Chindwin	2							21
Total	8	1		1				83
NORTHERN RANGE. { Kyaukse	3							14
{ Melkhi	6	2						21
{ Yamethin	1	1				1		44
{ Myingyan	2	2				1	1	26
Total	12	5				2	1	105
NORTHERN RANGE. { Northern Shan States	1	2						14
{ Southern Shan States	1				1	1		8
{ Chin Hills								1
WESTERN RANGE. { Pakokku Hill Tracts								2
Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation.	4	3	3	1		3	3	24
Railway Police	16	1	2			1		24
NORTHERN RANGE. { Provincial Police Training School	2						1	56
GRAND TOTAL	183	33	9	4	2	26	9	1,872

Officers and Men employed in the Police for the Year 1920. (Paragraph 9).

or caste.

Men.												
Hindus.										Other religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
Christians.	Mohammedans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Chatri.	Jats.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Buddhist.	Nat. Worshippers.	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	56	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	85	287	...	430
...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	379
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	204
1	70	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	35	728	22	968
9	50	74	22	...	25	...	...	3	9	450	...	710
1	44	27	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	324	...	461
6	30	30	1	6	8	...	...	...	14	476	...	669
6	21	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	9	474	...	619
7	31	24	20	5	17	...	...	...	...	392	...	587
28	178	189	43	10	65	9	...	12	26	2,116	...	3,019
4	16	62	30	...	10	...	...	8	6	465	...	675
...	14	14	...	...	85	...	...	...	7	399	...	506
6	23	16	...	...	2	6	...	...	90	288	...	491
1	10	10	1	...	8	20	...	...	7	244	...	355
6	21	21	...	2	7	...	...	...	13	189	...	298
17	109	127	31	2	62	25	...	3	62	1,675	...	2,258
49	16	9	...	...	2	13	...	...	8	302	...	499
4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	11	109
16	92	60	26	...	9	...	...	...	...	316	...	411
...	10	9	5	...	2	...	...	...	40	326	...	695
...	45	9	...	13	1	4	...	2	...	249	...	319
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	287
70	179	85	89	15	23	19	3	4	43	1,466	11	3,169
3	11	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	17	374	...	447
...	11	9	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	343	...	407
1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	220	43	317
...	17	...	...	31	24	...	...	...	11	306	...	459
4	58	17	...	31	28	4	...	4	34	1,867	40	1,923
10	198	31	2	90	83	...	...	...	69	499	...	1032
6	7	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	31	132	171
9	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	26	55	106
4	13	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	297	61	378
22	216	44	6	104	87	1	...	...	68	777	285	1,896
...	6	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	342	...	394
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	203	...	235
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	244	...	277
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	168	49	240
2	12	6	4	2	9	...	...	...	11	963	49	1,146
...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	197	...	228
...	12	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	232	...	290
...	14	4	...	...	19	18	...	...	4	285	...	447
...	17	16	8	8	6	...	...	...	6	308	...	390
...	48	25	8	11	18	13	...	...	10	1,092	...	1,845
...	4	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	141	...	175
...	1	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	62	...	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	44
2	8	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	3	24	...	29
...	42	22	1	...	33	14	...	...	8	841	...	410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
141	920	563	127	214	322	90	3	23	967	10,441	380	140

Comparative Statement showing district by district and division by division number of true cases of cognizable crime (classes I to VI) dealt with by the Police and Magistrates during the years 1919 and 1920.

District and Division.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Ra.		
Akyab	1,432	1,539	107	...
Northern Arakan	15	18	3	...
Kyaukpypu	487	566	79	...
Sandoway	535	574	39	...
Total (Arakan Division) ...	2,469	2,697	228	...
Hanthawaddy	2,079	2,033	...	46
Insein	1,728	1,872	144	...
Pegu	2,876	3,107	231	...
Tharrawaddy	4,145	3,455	...	690
Prome	2,946	3,436	490	...
Total (Pegu Division) ...	13,774	13,903	129	...
Bassein	3,598	3,677	79	...
Henzada	2,643	3,190	547	...
Myaungmya	2,335	2,523	188	...
Ma-ubin	1,484	1,530	46	...
Pyapon	1,701	1,714	13	...
Total (Irrawaddy Division) ...	11,761	12,634	873	...
Tcungoo	1,733	1,789	56	...
Saiween	73	72	...	1
Thaton	1,829	1,771	...	58
Amherst	1,789	2,223	434	...
Tavoy	1,111	1,163	52	...
Mergui	698	1,001	303	...
Total (Tenasserim Division) ...	7,233	8,019	786	...
Thayetmyo	1,107	1,357	250	...
Pakokku	1,201	1,270	69	...
Minbu	1,202	1,147	...	55
Magwe	1,403	1,619	216	...
Total (Magwe Division) ...	4,913	5,393	480	...
Mandalay	2,925	3,150	225	...
Bhamo	349	355	6	...
Myitkyina	291	447	156	...
Katha	757	732	...	25
Total (Mandalay Division) ...	4,322	4,684	362	...
Shwabo	1,080	1,092	12	...
Sagaing	613	723	110	...
Lower Chindwin	713	638	...	75
Upper Chindwin	295	329	34	...
Total (Sagaing Division) ...	2,701	2,782	81	...
Kyaukse	471	499	28	...
Meiktila	1,482	1,308	...	174
Yamethin	1,333	1,401	68	...
Myingyan	1,219	1,346	127	...
Total (Meiktila Division) ...	4,505	4,554	49	...
Southern Shan States	161	122	...	39
Northern Shan States	333	505	172	...
Total (Shan States) ...	494	627	133	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,172	55,293	3,121	...

MAP No. 1

MAP
OF
BURMA

SHOWING

Number of True Cases.
Classes I to V for the year 1920
per 10,000 of the population.

Scale: 1 inch = 128 miles.

0 50 100 150 MILES

REFERENCES.

16 and under	...	...	Uncoloured
16 to 25	...	...
26 to 35	...	...
36 to 45	...	...
46 to 55	...	...
56 to 65	...	...
66 and over	...	...

11

MAP No. 2

MAP OF BURMA

SHOWING

Serious Crime, i.e., Classes II and III
for the year 1920 per 10,000 of
the population.

Scale: 1 inch = 128 miles.

0 50 100 150 MILES

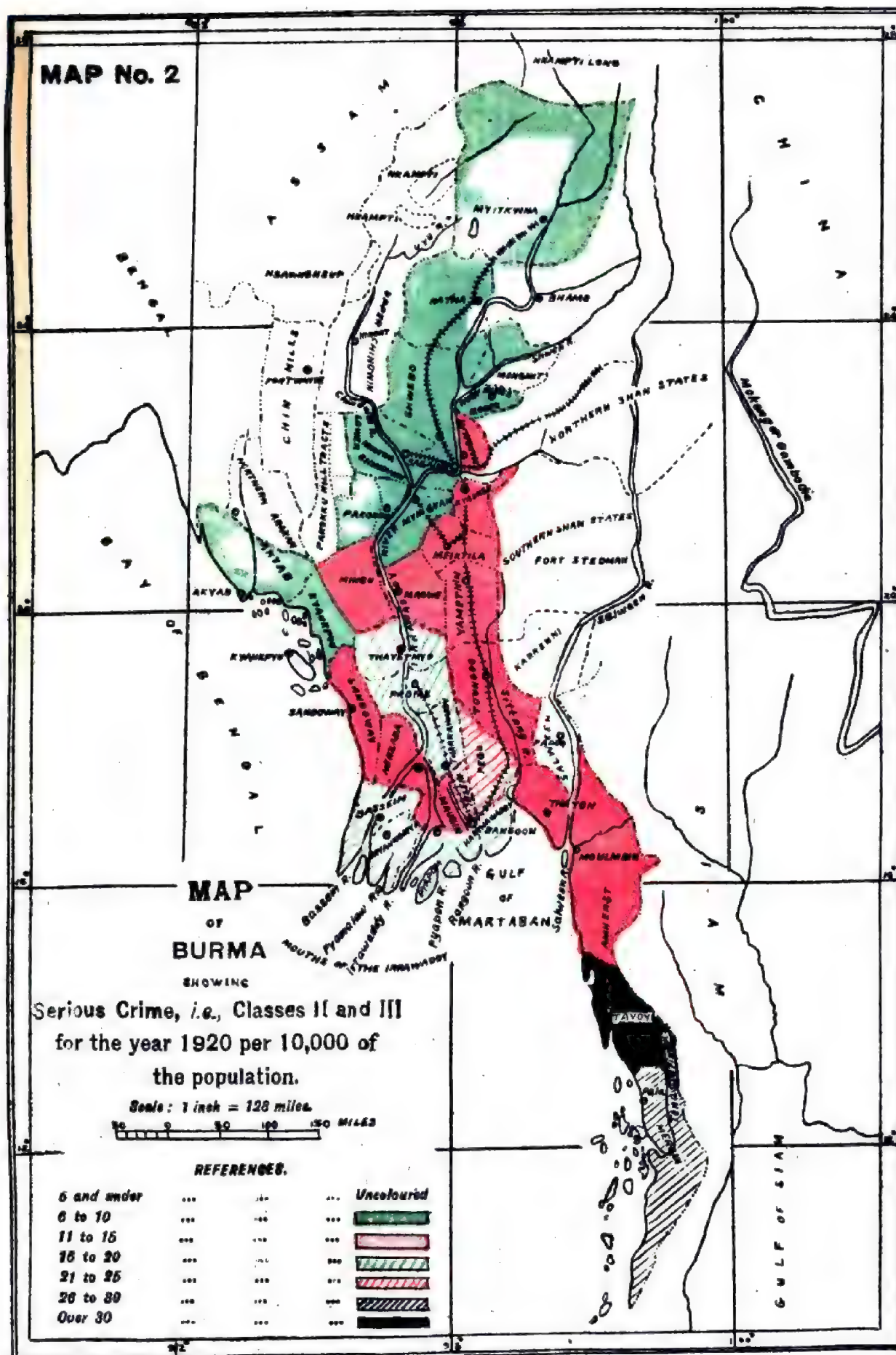
REFERENCES.

6 and under
6 to 10
11 to 15
16 to 20
21 to 25
26 to 30
Over 30

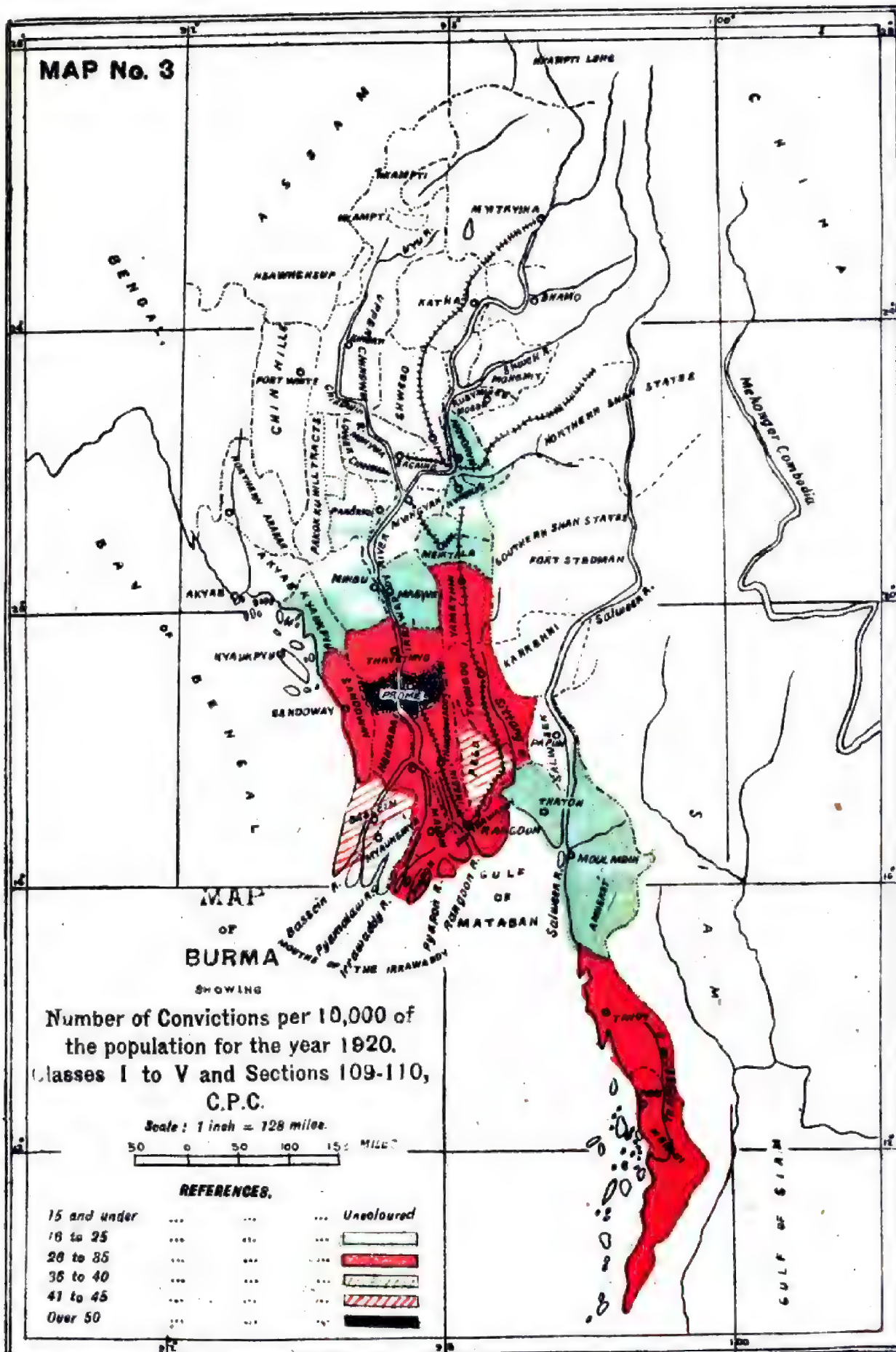
... ..
... ..
... ..
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Uncoloured

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MAP No. 3



GRAPH showi

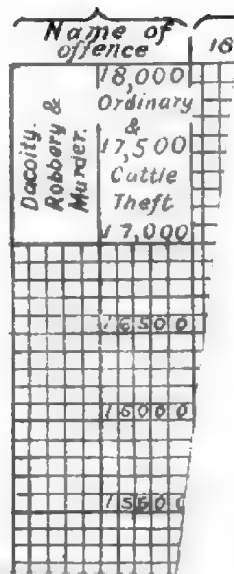


TABLE A.—Statement showing the Castes of the Burma Military Police on 1st January 1921.

Battalion.	Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, etc.										North Eastern Frontier.					Madras.		Bombay.		Burma.						Total.	
	Mahomedans.			Hindus.							Gorkhas pamer.	Limboos and Rais.	Cacharites and Assamese.	Kunsonia.	Ahirs.	Gour Brahmins.	Tamil.	Other Tribes.	Mahomedans.	Maharattas.	Burmans.	Christians.	Chins.	Karens.	Various.		Kachins.
	Hindustanis.	Punjab.	Afghans and Pathans.	Sikh.	Dogra.	Rajpoots.	Jats.	Brahmins.	Guthwals.	Other Hindu Tribes.																	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1. Bhamo	...	224	...	150	...	172	...	120	...	248	157	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	1,099
2. Chindwin	237	254	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854
3. Chin Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	157	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
4. Mandalay	181	117	9	283	...	272	...	210	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
5. Myitkyna	...	94	1	101	232	...	...	...	...	341	...	900	573	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,638
6. Northern Shan States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	808
7. Putao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	245	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653
8. Reserve	1	159	1	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872
9. Shwebo	...	152	...	90	...	285	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693
10. Southern Shan States.	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	309	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109
11. Arakan Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
12. Rangoon	116	81	...	212	...	570	...	455	...	18	252	112	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,823
13. Toungoo	217	192	1	133	67	302	101	221	...	1	...	...	...	1	190	152	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	951	...	...	1,980
Total	742	1,983	6	1,174	399	1,612	101	1,116	1,984	280	3,401	1,777	29	630	190	152	...	...	...	82	1	8	170	778	...	564	15,841

TABLE B.—Casualties, etc., 1920 (Paragraph 48).

Battalion.	Casualties.										Punishments.						Rewards.						Remarks.
	Died.		Left on pension or gratuity.		Resigned.		Deserted.		Dismissed and removed.		Percentage of casualties to average strength.		Fined departmentally.		Punished judicially.		Percentage of punishments to average strength.		By promotion.		By khilat presents or money rewards.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		(23)	(24)
1. Bhamo	...	20	14	58	...	134	...	8	1	9	41.86	19.29	...	107	...	10	...	11.00	...	...	4	1	1
2. Chindwin	...	37	24	95	...	113	...	11	...	21	51.97	15.74	...	344	...	36	4.78	18.12	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chin Hills	...	9	4	25	...	62	...	10	...	1	10.88	11.84	...	86	...	1	4.22	4.06	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mandalay	...	19	17	81	...	155	...	9	...	6	35.41	16.80	...	47	...	6	3.09	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Myitkyna	...	31	8	39	1	178	...	49	...	4	13.70	16.89	...	210	1	12	8.16	16.84	...	...	...	...	...
6. Northern Shan States	...	17	3	19	...	58	...	2	...	5	18.04	12.19	...	75	...	12	...	10.50	...	...	...	...	...
7. Putao	...	18	4	28	...	23	...	37	...	...	3.25	15.62	...	73	...	6	...	12.67	...	...	...	...	...
8. Reserve	...	14	14	68	...	57	...	37	...	5	51.12	12.27	...	78	...	3	3.65	9.19	...	...	...	...	...
9. Shwebo	...	12	6	30	...	80	...	7	...	2	20.69	16.89	...	69	...	1	...	8.01	...	...	...	...	...
10. Southern Shan States	...	16	6	28	...	104	...	45	...	2	20.48	17.50	...	104	...	7	...	10.01	...	...	...	...	...
11. Arakan Hill Tracts	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	...	...	...	...	...
12. Rangoon	...	24	10	84	...	169	...	28	...	9	31.25	10.49	...	111	...	10	...	8.39	...	...	...	...	...
13. Toungoo	...	26	13	107	...	95	...	30	...	13	35.31	14.30	...	161	...	19	8.26	9.48	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	224	121	650	1	1,224	...	360	1	77	...	...	10	1,412	1	109	...	...	...	...	22	26	...
Percentage to average strength.	50	1.44	30.64	4.20	56	7.91	...	1.88	25	4.9	31.64	15.74	2.53	9.13	25	68	2.78	9.83	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C.—Statement illustrating the health of the force for the year 1920 (Paragraph 41).

Battalion.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease contracted on service.	Died in Burma.	Died at their homes in India.	Invalided.	Total casualties.	Percentage of casualties from natural causes to average strength.	Number of men sent on sick leave to India.	Percentage of sick leave to average strength.	Number of admissions to hospital not sent on sick leave.	Percentage of admissions to hospital to average strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Bhamo	10	8	28	44	3.96	22	3.46	1,227	122.94
2. Chindwin	3	20	120	143	3.19	72	4.31	1,562	156.22
3. Chin Hills	8	1	30	39	4.17	14	1.49	886	88.66
4. Mandalay	18	8	80	76	4.68	89	5.21	1,889	188.94
5. Myitkyna	29	9	82	83	3.21	19	2.6	2,384	238.44
6. Northern Shan States	...	1	...	15	...	19	36	4.34	8	1.06	485	48.57
7. Putao	11	1	82	44	3.86	9	1.39	959	95.97
8. Reserve	12	2	72	83	3.98	25	2.90	693	69.37
9. Shwebo	9	3	35	47	5.70	27	3.28	1,045	104.54
10. Southern Shan States	11	8	19	35	3.09	3	1.25	789	78.97
11. Arakan Hill Tracts	2	...	...	2	1.27	2	0.27	72	7.27
12. Rangoon	19	11	96	90	4.66	50	3.60	1,440	144.07
13. Toungoo	16	9	80	106	5.64	196	10.57	1,126	112.66
Total	1	1	...	156	66	591	817	...	508	...	15,122	...
Percentage to average strength.	0.00	0.00	...	0.08	0.42	3.72	5.16	0.16	3.20	2.90	96.55	96.55

**STATEMENT D (1)—Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1920.
(Paragraphs 36, 39, 45 & 55.)**

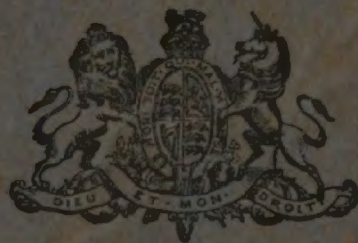
(1)	Sanctioned strength of police-force paid from provincial revenue.							Cost of Police.		Vacancies on the 31st December.			Remarks.	
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Com- mandants.	Number of Subedars and Jemadars.	Number of Havildars and Naiks.	Number of Sepoys (including Buglers).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 4 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.			Non-Commissioned Officers and men.
											B. Os.	I. Os.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Paid from Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,42,060	21,18,285	89,60,345	...	...	...	...
Hospital charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,169	...	...	...	...
Police food-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,67,135	...	...	...	...
Debit through Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,105	...	...	...	...
Total	11	53	387	1,349	14,811	16,111	1,039	88,42,060	21,18,285	89,60,345	28	98	979	
Paid from Imperial Revenues (35C.— Political).	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,043	1,82,776	4,15,819	...	...	...	...
Hospital charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,088	...	...	...	...
Police food-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,799	...	...	...	...
Debit through Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,629	...	...	...	...
Total	1	8	22	72	711	814	25	2,33,043	1,82,776	4,15,819	2	4	21	
GRAND TOTAL	12*	61†	409	1,421	15,522	16,925	1,064	90,75,093	23,01,061	93,76,164	30	102	1,000	

* In addition to this there is one Commandant who is Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.

† Includes 10 Naib-Commandants sanctioned temporarily.

‡ Includes 1 Naib-Commandant.

REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1920



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
1921